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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Decisions by the United States Supreme Court in Regard to Important Land Claims in California.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 4.

In the case of the United States, appellants, vs. ANCHARAS A. RICHARDS—an appeal from a decree of the District Court for the Northern District of California—Judge NELSON recently delivered the opinion of the United States Supreme Court, of which the following is a condensed summary:

1. The Board of Commissioners to settle Private Land Claims in California, entered that RICHARDS's claim to a tract of land known by the name of "Suisun," comprising about 18,000 acres in the County of Solano, should be confirmed. This decision was appealed from in the above District Court, but it was decided on the 8th of November, 1853, to confirm the decision of the Board of Commissioners, hence the appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Judge NELSON first sets forth the requirements of the act of Congress of March 3, 1851, upon the subject, under which the application claimed that the removal of the proceedings from the Board of Commissioners to the District Court was defective, but the Judge considered that certain sections of the act of 1851 were repealed by the act of 31st August, 1852, thereby removing the alleged defect. After disposing of some other objections in regard to certain irregularities in the transfer of the case from the Board of Commissioners to the District Court, Judge NELSON enters on the merits of the case, and recapitulates at length the title to the lands in question, tracing it back to the possession of FRANCISCO SOLANO, an Indian, who had been a Captain of Infantry in the army in 1823 or 1824, and whose right to the land confirmed by the Constitutional Governor of the Territory, the Gobernador, by the official decree in 1842, through the hands of MARIANO GUADALUPE VALLEJO, who held them from 1842 to 1850, to the possession of A. A. RICHARDS, the appellee, who purchased them on the 26th of May, 1850, for the sum of $20,000. The objections taken to the validity of the claim, that SOLANO, being an Indian, was not competent according to the laws of Mexico, to take and hold real property, and hence the grant was void; secondly, that if SOLANO was competent to take real estate, still the grant to him was void, on the ground that the land was not, at the date it purported to be delivered, within Upper California, which the public authorities of that Department had no power to grant. Reference is then made to the act of Congress, and a decree of the last Congress of Mexico, declaring that a decree of title, whatever may be their name or nature, under which the Court decides that SOLANO was one of the citizens of the Mexican Government at the time of the grant to him, and that as such he was competent to take, hold and convey real property, the same as any other citizen of the Republic. In regard to the second objection, that the grant in question belonged to the Upper Province, the Court, in another place, refers to the Treaties for its and that when Mexico the authorities were empowered to dispose of these Mexican the same as with any other portions of the public domain. The Court, therefore, affirmed the decree of the District Court.

In the case of "JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, Appellant, vs. the United States," on appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California—Chief Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the United States Supreme Court, in substance as follows:

The Court bestowed much attention upon the case, as many claims in lands in California depend on the same principles, and will, in effect, be decided by the judgment of the Court in this case. A preliminary question as to the jurisdiction of the District Court having been decided in the foregoing case, the Court proceeded to examine the validity of the claim upon this appeal.

After a lengthy disquisition upon the practice in regard to grants of land in Louisiana and Florida when those territories were first ceded to the United States, and how far the principles in those cases would apply to grants, so that new ones would apply to grants, so that new ones would apply to grants, so that new ones

ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

[FIRST DISPATCH—PRODUCTIVE MINE—PLENTY OF GOLD.]

[Extract from the New-York Daily Times, Thursday, March 8, 1855.]

Since the sailing of the last steamer nothing very new or strange has occurred in our good city. Politicians generally have been recruiting themselves [illegible] at Washington what was very [illegible] they were all, in political language, [illegible] At any rate, it has been quite [illegible] and they are no longer sceptical on [illegible] All sorts of discussions have been going on in the anterooms on the subject of the different [illegible] Houses and all sorts of questions have been put to the principals. Every man who had [illegible] in them seemed to be entitled to an expression of the views of the future—what each intended to do with his disturbed in debate, alone and [illegible] explanation. In the meantime we never [illegible] all sorts of public and private documents in this manner; that is, we get interested every day as the indulgent [illegible] to take the papers, and mount only [illegible] "[illegible]."

[illegible] for a week—period down, and the [illegible] was long praying for rain so earnestly, [illegible] that it has been [illegible] with it. It has been so [illegible] day; "Cooper" [illegible]—very little boating during the Winter months, when, according to custom, [illegible]

The prospect of the mines is now very good, and we expect to see more it does "about some time this here [illegible] [illegible] Many this Sightseer have been disappointed. Just at the present time the tide is setting towards Kern River, where, according to late accounts, the miners are making as high as $20 a day [illegible] Mr. Ellis, on the 20th, ultimo, that he took $4.50 from the first panful, and washed out $56 the first hours. He says he has $2,000 in the gold that he dug himself, and [illegible]

A great many of the gentry who have been in Hell Gulch [illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] any [illegible] in consequence of "[illegible]" [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP HUGHES,

In Relation to the Position of the St. Louis Church, Buffalo, and Mr. Putnam's Church Property Bill.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Freeman's Journal:

Having arrived by the *Atlantic* yesterday, I have had barely time to read the foregoing strange documents. I proceed to make the following hasty observations in regard to them, inasmuch as Catholics, and others, perhaps, are anxious to know my opinions.

I do not think there is any real ground for the alarm and apprehension which I understand are now prevalent among the Catholics of this City, and no doubt of the entire State, as to the effects of a law, which is now under discussion in the Legislature at Albany, regarding ecclesiastical property. No doubt it is in its entire and in its object an Anti-Catholic document, although it professes to exclude all denominations except the Society of Friends. Should it pass, it may reach other religious communities, and strike deeper into their ecclesiastical organizations than its framers would wish. On the other hand, they felt themselves obliged to give it the form and appearance of a general law, instead of calling it by its true title, "a penal enactment, requiring Roman Catholics of the State of New-York to be governed, in the enjoyment and use of their own property, not apart for ecclesiastical purposes, but by the discipline of the religion which they profess, but by the statute of the Legislature." This would be the real title of the bill as it has now passed the Senate. But even should it become a law, we can hardly think that our Protestant fellow-citizens would take any pleasure in executing upon us the enactments and injuries, for the infliction of which it has so ingeniously provided. It would impose such instruments, coercion, and sometimes odious duties on the officers who should be appointed to see it executed, that, unless there had been two previoded, they would become disgusted with its requirements.

It would certainly inflict very great injury on us in our rights of conscience, and in our rights of property, and this without producing any benefit to any class of our fellow-citizens. Still, should it pass, we will not think indeed. We have borne up under weightier discouragements. I should not be surprised if its results would be beneficial, rather than otherwise, to the real interests of the Catholic Church and people. The very fact that we have been singled out and fettered in the enjoyment of our rights of property, by civil enactments, is, all in probability, enough to make us, what it is natural to the American breast in favor of those who suffer under the reality, or even under the appearance of persecution, whether that persecution be legal or not. It will have the effect to brace many who have hitherto been lukewarm Catholics, to a higher, a deeper and a holier appreciation of that religion which is thought to require civil enactments for the crippling of its progress. It will withdraw many from the too ardent pursuit of political ends and political objects, by which their minds were led away and wasted on more transitory and unsuitable concerns. It will instruct to Catholics that in the minds of their fellow-citizens they, because of their religion, are hardly qualified to take part in the political strife by which the country is perpetually agitated. And the more they withdraw from political agitations, whether by their own choice or by such legislative strokes as the enactment under consideration contemplates, the more their hearts and their minds will turn to other considerations affecting their future being and the religion by means of which they are to secure ultimately the end of their creation. In this view it is probable that the law, now before the Legislature at Albany, will prove in its results rather beneficial than otherwise to the Catholic body at large. The Legislature doubtless intended to impose on the church property, but only to take the management of it out of their hands. It proposes to furnish them, and to force upon them, a wiser, juster, and therefore better code of ecclesiastical discipline for the management of their church property, than their Church has provided for them. But still it does not go the length of confiscation. It appears to be a fair inference, from the details of the measure, that the law will accomplish in practice the results which are outlined in its theory. This is not so certain. Professional gentlemen have shown considerable ingenuity in the framing and wording of the enactment which will render it impossible. But even if this should be the case, it will only produce in the minds of Catholics, the very feelings and purposes which it aims to overthrow or prevent.

The Catholic laity, in my opinion, will reason with themselves thus: "The Legislature wishes to prevent our doing with our own property what we think proper—it wishes us to give nothing by devise, conveyance, gift, or any other form of transfer to our Bishops and clergy, for the purpose of promoting or supporting our religion, except as it sees fit to direct. Now, in this it seems to conflict with our religious as well as civil rights, and we shall find twenty ways outside the intricate web of its prohibitions for doing, and doing more largely still, the very things which it wishes us not to do. In those matters which invade our religious as well as civil rights, we shall take the liberty of doing what is right, in our own way."

It does not follow from all this that I should witness the passage of the act in question with pleasure or satisfaction. But I look upon it in anticipation of its worst consequences, and in order to allay the apprehensions which prevail, I point out its probable consequences.

Under any circumstances, we must maintain our confidence in the justice and wisdom of the State to which it is our pride to belong. If experience should make it apparent hereafter that the working out of this law is partial and oppressive upon one denomination, and only one, of the community, another future Legislature, better informed of the true state of the case, will either amend its defects, or repeal it altogether in case it should be deemed past remedy.

I have said that I could not, nor can any Catholic, approve of it, or wishes its passing into a law, with any spiritual authority. It is the duty of the Church, on the hand, it is a matter of congratulation to the Catholics that they have not had energies to anything like public meetings or remonstrances, such as is usually had recourse to, to prevent the passing of an injurious or injurious enactment. There have been times when it might have been their duty thus to meet, pass resolutions, and forward numerously signed remonstrances. But in an hour so pregnant with excitement, when it would be so easy to engender feelings that ought to be guarded against, they have acted wisely in leaving the matter in the hands of the Church, and in leaving the legislature to frame the enactment *which will of this sovereign body.* Nevertheless, should an act such as has been passed, be passed, we shall, I am certain, not encourage anything of the kind in others. The matter is in the hands of the Senate and Assembly of New-York. They are entirely or nearly all Protestants, and Protestants have always boasted that they were in favor of the most unbounded civil and religious liberty. If it be their good pleasure in this instance to refute their professed by their acts, be it so, but the glory or dishonor shall be theirs alone.

I think, however, that the amendments the Legislature in this matter would be greater if the Legislature of New-York were better informed of the true state of the case—of the facts, and their bearings involved in the groundwork of the act of legislation, to which we have referred. It is hardly possible that they should be so ignorant by persons if familiar with the religious discipline prevalent in the various denominations of the community. So also in regard to the specific facts involved in the so-called ecclesiastical property question among Catholics. Their names appear to have been the trustees of St. Louis Church in Buffalo. What is the form of petition have said, which is really at the form of petition have been signed? Some Catholics, no doubt, just like some, as if they had been hard-hearted to strangers. The price which they thought would not have paid something many years ago for the dollar in their neighborhood. And, on the other hand, it would never work against another Catholic for a dollar, and yet of the trustees of St. Louis Church in Buffalo, which forever should not be paid. Of the petition, which forever should not be paid, I know nothing.

Now, there was a reason for the conduct and claims of the Catholics. From the time of their origin in the City of New-York, they had been in the habit of contributing generously by voluntary subscription, as well as by high pew rents; and after a congregation of such contributors formed a parish, they felt, and it is natural, they felt the sentiment of property in those funds. But it happened, that the Churches which were built by such contributions were rarely, if ever, made out in debt for their own cost. They were built, and belonged both in law and in equity to their creditors. All the money they had contributed for the building of churches over and above current expenses for the maintenance of divine worship, was gone—gone, and with it their honor as a trustworthy religious community! The present Archbishop of New-York was the purchaser of these Churches when they were sold respectively; that is, he was the highest bidder, and accordingly they passed into his hands for the time being, not in the form of a trust for him and his successors, but by a legal title in fee simple. From that moment the confidence and hope of the Catholic people began to revive. They noticed that their Bishop had secured the churches, and they confidently anticipated by him to take charge of those Churches. By an effort which has continued for years, they paid off or provided for their debts, as contracted by the legal price for which they were sold. But they did more than pay their legal debts. They restored their own honor as a religious denomination, by paying also those debts for the recovery of which there was no law. They wiped out every stigma which the bad management of lay trustees had brought upon their otherwise unsullied name.

I would not be understood here as imputing moral dishonesty to the general Boards of Trustees then in existence, or to their predecessors. But experience has proved in our country, as well as elsewhere, that there is a subtle element of demoralization lurking and inherent in the nature of corporate bodies. The maximum of such bodies are seldom conscious of the presence of this element, which, as long as things go on well, philosophy has hitherto been baffled in her attempts to define or identify. It is only when the community is stunned by some explosion or embarrassment of public trusts by corporate bodies, that the fact itself becomes palpable and undeniable. But even then, amongst some startling cases of fraud, the astonishment settles down into that benevolent humanity which winds up a catastrophe of a railroad, with the considerate verdict that blame is not to be attached to any one in particular.

I have never known an instance of fraud or speculation among the lay trustees of the unfortunate churches to which I have referred. In other respects, they were not exempt from those self-flattering traits which corporate bodies, even in seasons of apparent purity, are frequently liable. This was proved by the result of their long labors. After an administration of the temporal affairs of the Catholics during a period of fifty years, they and the community were astonished at discovering that the Church property under their management was still in debt to an amount more than its entire value. Thus it was ascertained that, except in the mere use of the edifices for religious purposes, the condition of the Catholics of New-York was worse than if they had never owned any church property whatever. It was not surprising, therefore, that the Catholic community—clergy and laity—under such circumstances, should turn away, as they did, in disgust, from a system which had wrought out such unexpected and, for the honor of their fame as a religious community, such disgraceful results.

On the other hand, since the management of church property by lay trustees has been set aside—or, rather, has died out—their reputation has been retrieved and restored. They have seen paid off not only their legal debts, but the debts of honor bequeathed to them by the defunct system. They have seen those older churches removed from ruin, and new churches springing up on every side. They have seen the Catholics of all conditions, birthrights and tribes in the several cities of the Diocese, and a spirit of union, harmony, and charity, extending itself over the whole community.

With this experience fresh in their memory, nothing less than absolute coercion will induce them to return to a system, from the effects of which they have escaped at the expense of so many and such noble sacrifices.

I am, however, far from being satisfied with the mode in which church property is now held at the present time. It has involved the Bishop in many and great anxieties, and responsibilities, which it would be for him a great and most desirable relief to be rid of. And I should hail with delight any legislative measure by which, on the one side, the dangers that have resulted from the former mismanagement of lay trustees might be securely guarded against; and, on the other side, the inconveniences of the present system remedied—the rights of the laity as well of the clergy provided for; and the church property legally secured to the sacred ends and purposes for which it was created and intended.

In the petition which Mr. PUTNAM presented to the Legislature on behalf of the trustees of St. Louis' Church, it is insinuated, if not asserted, that the system of lay trustees was set aside by the improper exercise of episcopal authority in the Diocese of New-York. This is entirely untrue. When that system was set aside there was no Catholic Bishop in the State of New-York, except myself, and I know that I never used any episcopal authority, whether properly or improperly, for the purpose of dispossessing lay trustees in any church in my Diocese. It is quite true that when appealed to I have recommended, in a few instances, that they should resign, as the best means of putting an end to strife among themselves, or of saving the church under their management from being sold for its debts. This, however, was always in the form of friendly advice; but in no case have I ever asked them to resign their office as an act of obedience to episcopal authority. In no case have I asked them, or any of them, to make over the title of their church property to me. I never recognized in them the right of ownership, and I should as soon have thought of asking the Corporation of Buffalo to make over to me their city property, as of asking the trustees of St. Louis' to make over the title of their church. It was not there in such a manner for such a purpose. They could not do it if they would; and if they did attempt it, it would be an faithless agents, attempting to betray the confidence of their principals, in giving a worthless deed of property which was not theirs. Consequently, whilst the statement alluded to in the petition of the trustees, and seventeen others, is utterly empty of truth, it is filled and overflowing with absurdity and nonsense.

The authority of a Bishop in the Catholic Church is a spiritual authority. It is the Church that gives the trustees, as in one that has none. All Catholics acknowledge and are subject to that authority. I may add also what is indeed obvious, that that authority extends to outward things which are set apart and appropriated for purposes of religion; and that, consequently, when the faithful have contributed for the purposes of Catholic worship, it is of the jurisdiction, of the right, and duty of the Bishop, to see that property so contributed, and for such a purpose, shall not be misappropriated, squandered, or perverted from its use.

In the Statutes of our Diocese, held in 1842, certain *rules were laid down by which lay trustees should be* thenceforward guided in administering the ecclesiastical property, which the Catholic people had contributed for the purpose of religion. The following extract from our Pastoral Letter, published on that occasion, contains the *only rules which could in the least trench on the prerogatives of lay trustees* which had been so long enjoyed for ruin, with impunity:

"We have, therefore, directed and ordained, by the statutes of this Diocese, that no Catholic Church, Chapel, or Institution, or any person, by whatever name called, shall be permitted to appoint, retain, or dismiss, any person connected with the church—such as sexton, organist, singers, teachers, or other persons employed in connection with the worship of public worship, against the will of the pastor, subject to the ultimate decision of the ordinary. We have ordained, likewise, that the expenses necessary for the maintenance of the pastor, and the support of religion, shall in no case, be withheld or denied. If the congregation are able to afford them, it shall not be in the power of any Trustee, or other lay person, to make use of the church, chapel, burial-place, or other portions of ground, or offices attached to religion, as a means of gaining a secular, or merely a political object, whether the candidate, personally, be of the pastor, who shall be responsible, the Bishop, or his Vicar-General. And, with a view to arrest the evils of the trustee system in expending immoderately, or taking to their use, any of the funds, I have been enabled, as a statute of the Diocese, that no Board of Trustees shall be at liberty to vote, expend, or appropriate to contracts, or salaries, any portion of the property which they are appointed to administer, (excepting the current expenses as above alluded to) without the consent of the Bishop or pastor of the parish, in every case. And it is further ordained, that even then, the trustees of the churches, with the approbation of the Pastor, shall not be at liberty to expend in one year, larger than the sum of two hundred dollars in any one year, without the consent of the Bishop approving or prudently sanctioning the expenditure.

I am sure that no member of the Legislature, not even Mr. PUTNAM, will be able to discover, in these regulations, anything unjust, unwise or oppressive. They took from the Boards of Trustees the power of contracting debts of indefinite, and bequeathing in their successors in office the less pleasant duty of making payment. They took from lay Trustees the right of employing church property for the payment of persons connected with religion, against whose fitness or moral character the pastor of the church might have strong and well-founded objections. In these regulations will be found the only grounds that ever existed for the resistance to episcopal authority which the Trustees of St. Louis' Church, Buffalo, were pleased to inaugurate.

All the other Boards of Trustees in the Diocese acquiesced in them, and the Catholics at large saw in them a practical relevancy and a wise precaution. The only exception was the Trustees of St. Louis Church. They would be Catholics after their own fashion, and they have repeat the observations. Not understanding the English language well they caused the Pastoral to be translated into German. Then in their corporate capacity as lay trustees, they took it into "mature and reflective consideration, and reviewed it paragraph by paragraph. They were kind enough to approve of some parts, while in the most polite language, which a French gentleman knows so well how to employ, they signified to me that other portions of the document did not meet their approbation. Their objections were chiefly, I may say exclusively, against the regulations contained in the above extract from the Pastoral Letter. They would not allow either Bishop or Priest to name in their church books, or their Trustee's accounts. They would not allow the Pastor to have anything to do with the approval or disapproval of persons whom they might think fit to employ in connection with the services of the Church. Thus, by implication, they would reserve to themselves the right to employ an infidel to teach catechism to the children of the congregation—the right to employ a Jew to serve the Priest at Mass and a heathen of all religion to play the organ on Sunday, or chant the praises of God in his holy temple. They refused to acquiesce in the above regulations of the Pastoral Letter was communicated to me accompanied by polite expressions of personal respect for the episcopal authority. In such a document, I felt, briefly my respect for the episcopal which they thought proper to be, I felt it my duty to vote, expense, or appropriate to contracts, or salaries, any portion of the property which they are appointed to administer, (excepting the current expenses as above alluded to) without the consent of the Bishop or pastor of the parish, in every case. And it is further ordained, that even then, the trustees of the churches, with the approbation of the Pastor, shall not be at liberty to expend in one year, larger than the sum of two hundred dollars in any one year, without the consent of the Bishop approving or prudently sanctioning the expenditure.

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In the Pastoral Letter it has been made known that at the period of six months from its promulgation, the trustees should be withdrawn from every church where trustees should refuse to comply with the above regulations. The trustees of St. Louis' Church, Buffalo, were pleased to inaugurate. The first, I believe, was not withdrawn by me, but rather voluntarily withdrawn by the ill-treatment of the trustees. The second, I believe, was not withdrawn by me, but rather voluntarily withdrawn by the ill-treatment of the trustees. The third, I believe, was not withdrawn by me, but rather voluntarily withdrawn by the ill-treatment of the trustees. The fourth, I believe, was not withdrawn by me, but rather voluntarily withdrawn by the ill-treatment of the trustees. The fifth, I believe, was not withdrawn by me, but rather voluntarily withdrawn by the ill-treatment of the trustees. 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†JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.

TUESDAY, April 4—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and nominal at $6 12½@$6 25 for Pearls, and $6 12½@$6 18½ for Pots, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BREADSTUFFS AND GRAINS—We have no new feature to refer to. The demand is rather limited, but stocks are moderate and holders are firm.

CANDLES—Are in pretty good request, but are unchanged in value.

COAL—Remains inactive and languid. No important sales of foreign have transpired. Anthracite is selling at $5 50@$7 ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered.

COFFEE—Is quiet, but steady, with sales for the day of only 27 bags Rio, at 11½c.; 250 Rio, at 11c.; and 50 "shimalapa," at 10c. ⅌ lb.

COPPER—Is salable and firm, at our previous quotations.

COTTON—Appears in slightly improved demand within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.
Ordinary	7½	7½	8	8
Middling	9	9	9½	9½
Middling Fair	10	10	10½	10½
Fair	10½	11	11	11½

Upland and Florida are more inquired for and now command 9⅞@10 ⅌ cwt. Mobile and N. Orleans are less abundant and being in fair request, are very steady and buoyant in price. We saw no notice no essential change in Herring.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are steadily improving both in demand and value, the supply being inadequate to the wants of buyers, and those being anxious to get enough to satisfy their most pressing wants. The day's sales add up 4,000 bbls. We quote:

Ordinary State	9 25	@	9 37½
Straight State	9 37½	@	9 50
Fancy State	9 50	@	9 62½
Mixed Western	9 62½	@	9 75
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	9 75	@	9 87½
Fancy Michigan	9 87½	@	10 00
Common to Good Ohio	9 75	@	9 87½
Fancy Ohio	9 87½	@	10 00
Extra Ohio	10 00	@	10 12½
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10 00	@	10 50
Fancy Genesee	10 00	@	10 50
Extra Genesee	11 50	@	12 00

Canadian was purchased to the extent of 2,000 bbls. at $9 75@$11 25 for Common Western, free, ⅌ bbl., as above alluded to; which sales, in addition to those of Genesee—the sales reaching 3,000 bbls. at $9 50@$10 25 for low mixed to favorite; and $10 37½@$11 37½ for fancy and extra, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is remaining at old rates, sales transpired to-day of 150 bbls. Rye Flour at $3 25@$3 50; and 150 Jersey Corn Meal at $4 37½, the previous figure.

FRUIT—The market has been less active, but prices have not varied much.

GRAIN—Wheat is very rare, and quiet. Parties still disagree about prices. 7,000 bushels good Southern White were procured, to-day, at $2 45@$2 50 ⅌ bushel. Rye is also scarce and inactive; 400 bushels were sold on private terms. Barley and Barley Malt are unaltered. Oats are even less abundant, and are needed at 78c.@80c. for State and Western, and 81c.@83c. for Jersey and Southern ⅌ bushel. Corn is still in very moderate supply and good request at buoyant rates; the sales reach 52,000 bushels at $1@$1 01 for Southern Mixed, $1 02@$1 03 for Jersey and Southern Yellow, and $1 03 for Western mixed—the latter from store—⅌ bushel.

HAY—River is rather, and is now quoted at 85c.@90c. for shipment, and $1 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HERP—We have nothing really new to notice in this line.

HIDES—Are in poor supply, and being more sought after, they have an advancing tendency. We cannot, as yet, however, alter our previous list of prices.

HOPS—The demand for the limited quantity of last year's crop, which was pretty freely offered at the sales, ⅌ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is retailing only at $26@$31, usual terms, ⅌ ton. Other kinds are unchanged.

LATHS—Eastern find ready buyers at $3, cash, ⅌ thousand. The stock is much reduced.

LEAD—Is quiet, but firm. The total stock here is said to be equal to about 7,000 tons.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned Sole is still in lively demand at full rates. Nothing new in other descriptions.

LIME—Rockland is less sought after, but is unchanged in value.

LUMBER—The supplies are moderate, while the demand is pretty brisk, mainly for export; and prices are well supported.

MOLASSES—Only 100 bbls. New-Orleans were sold at 27c.@28c. ⅌ gallon. The stock is reduced, and is mainly composed of undesirable qualities.

NAILS—Cut are obtainable at 4½c. ⅌ lb. German wrought are less abundant, and are now worth 5½c. ⅌ lb. Other kinds are unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is dull and somewhat nominal. About 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine realized 62c. ⅌ gallon. Tar is very quiet and languid. Rosin is in fair request at old quotations. We enter a comparative statement of the receipts at this port during the first three months of

	1855.	1854.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	16,[illegible]	4,[illegible]
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	22,[illegible]	22,[illegible]
Tar, bbls	21,[illegible]	21,[illegible]
Rosin, bbls	106,[illegible]	232,[illegible]

OILS—Whale and Sperm rule about the same. Red Oil is selling slowly at 60c. ⅌ gallon. The stock is small. Palm is dull and nominal. Olive is in vogue, at $1 40@$1 50 ⅌ gallon; and $1 50 ⅌ bottle. Linseed is less active, but in good request at 78c.@80c. ⅌ gallon. Winter Land Oil rules quiet but steady at 85c.@90c. ⅌ gallon.

POTATOES—A fair supply has been on the market, and as the demand has continued quite active at low prices, an advance in prices has occurred since last. We now quote common red and white at $2 75@$3, and Chenangos and Mercers at 50@60c. ⅌ bbl., all for wholesale lots.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more active and decidedly firmer. The day's sales reach 2,700 bbls. at $14 12½@$15 31½ for Old Mess; $14 37½@$14 50 for New Prime; $17 25@$17 50 for New Mess; and $13 for Western Prime Mess, ⅌ ⅌. Dressed Hogs are unaltered. Cutmeats are in fair demand and are steady in price. Lard is also salable and firm. Lard is unchanged. 360 bbls. Beef are tolerably firm, realized 9½c.@9¾c. ⅌ ⅌. Beef is quiet, but unchanged in price. The day's sales add up 400 bbls. at $8 50@$17 75 for Country, Prime; $9 50@$18 75 for do. Mess; $12 50 for Western Mess; $14 25@$15 25 for repacked Mess; and $15 50@$16 50 for extra do. ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is full and unchanged. Beef Hams are scarce and quoted at from $28@$31, as to quality ⅌ bbl. Butter is selling at 13c.@16c. for Ohio, 20c.@22c. for ordinary to good State, and 24c.@28c. for Orange County, N. Y., ⅌ ⅌. Cheese is in demand at 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ ⅌.

RICE—The day's sales reach 200 tcs. at $4 75@$5 37½ ⅌ 100 lbs. A portion of the day's sales were to leave the market.

SALT—Is less abundant and is needed at rising prices.

SPICES—The demand is moderate, but prices are well supported.

SUGAR—The market rules quiet but steady, with sales of only about 200 hhds. Cuba and New-Orleans, at prices ranging from 4¾c.@5¾c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—There were 8,000 bbls. prime obtained at 11½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Are in good request and are very firm in price.

WHISKY—Sales of 900 bbls. Ohio and Prison transpired at 32c.@34c. ⅌ gallon, a further improvement.

WOOL—The late heavy transactions having occasioned a reduction of stock and a rise in prices, the market has lost the animation mentioned in our remarks a week ago. Dealers are buying with less freedom, and from manufacturers there is scarcely any demand. The sales of the week are estimated at only about 65,000 lbs. domestic, and 150 to 200 bales foreign, within our previous range.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1855.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship Orizaba, Line. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence down to the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on various topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 12½ cents per copy.

The Penitentiary no place for Vagrants.

The noble efforts of Mayor Wood to relieve the thronged thoroughfares from the disgraceful publication of immorality to which they have for years been given up have turned the attention of humane people to the fact that, with all the asylums and refuges, and hospitals for the destitute that exist, we are not yet supplied as the enlightened humanity of our times requires that we should be. Those pitiable outcasts of which such crowds have been arrested, and must continue to be, if the Mayor's orders are obeyed, even with the slower process of commitment which the decision of Judge Mosses makes it necessary to pass through, are consigned, from necessity of our present law, to the Penitentiary. There is no other place provided for them. There is, indeed, a Magdalen Asylum, and a House for the Friendless, and perhaps other hiding places to which the prostitutes of their number may fly for sympathy; but there is no authority for officers to commit any unwillingly to such; and all that is left for the Justice who determines them vagrants is to dispatch them to Blackwell's Island. In other words the miserable, homeless women is sent up to keep company with thieves and felons and murderers, and, if there is a vice she is unskilled in, to learn its art and come back again, when the time of the commitment has expired, to practice it. The young German girl who landed from the emigrant ship a stranger, though a virtuous one, she has been decoyed or forced into a house of ill-fame, now that for her bread she is forced upon the street, must be committed, to learn from thieves how thieving will earn one's bread, and from burglars how houses may be robbed with impunity, and from every class of criminals what are the secrets of its trade, by which shrewd practitioners may live in plenty. The Irish girl who left Ireland as pure as the most pure, but in the hell of the emigrant ship's steerage, had every pure emotion burned out, and was cast heinous upon our wharf—being clearly a vagrant within the law—must be committed to the house of the vilest criminals, thence to graduate a proficient in crimes at which society trembles. Dr. SANDER, in his late report of the state of the Penitentiary Hospital, shows that of the whole number admitted to that Institution during the year 1854, nearly one-half were admitted for the *first time*, and only eleven per cent. of all of them were prisoners sentenced by the Courts—the remainder being simply vagrants or paupers from the Workhouse. Yet to all of them henceforth must attach forever the odium of having been *in the Penitentiary*, though eighty-nine per cent. of the whole had committed nothing that man or the law recognizes as a crime.

More than this. These outcast women are taught to regard the Penitentiary as a refuge when disease or sickness overtakes them. They learn to regard it as a small thing to be esteemed as convicts. If taken sick at the Jens that answer them for houses there is but one Hospital to which they can gain admittance—the Penitentiary Hospital. There is no chance for them at Bellevue, and the paying Hospitals, even if they had money to offer, must, according to their regulations, reject them. But to reach the Hospital the Penitentiary is the only gate. The sick person must chil at a police station, confess herself a vagrant, be committed as such, and transported with the heartless crowd of debauched and abandoned, before the coveted asylum is found. And then, what an asylum! But until the Special Hospital on Blackwell's Island ceases to be recognized as a *Penitentiary* Hospital that cannot be helped. Though we have heard heart-rending stories of some inmates there—the honest, hard-working wives of sailors, the toil-worn daughters of misfortune, whom no man dare charge with anything wrong, who have been obliged to seek the Hospital or die in the streets.

We have a hope that the good people will not let this most unpleasant topic, now that it is before the public, fall again out of notice, until a better system has been devised. In the first place, the Hospital on Blackwell's Island ought to be relieved of the odium of the name and the reputation of a "Penitentiary Hospital." Eighty-nine per cent. of its inmates last year, as we have shown, were not proper Penitentiary subjects. Vagrants should not be committed to the same place with criminals. The Legislature has but to revise the idiotic Vagrancy Law, and authorize the Tax Governors to set apart a building for their use, to work at once a great reform. An effort has been made to secure this point already, by conveying vagrants to the upper part of the Island to the Workhouse, though Judge MOSES' decision throws some doubt upon the legality of that procedure. The necessity of something is obvious, however, from the simple fact that to-day—as we are assured—there are confined on Blackwell's Island no less than 14,000 persons, of both sexes, not criminals, but vagrants. Each one of them has gone up there in the same way;—been before a magistrate,—most of them with the simple story—"I wish to give myself up!" The paper is made out, "———, ———, aged 18 years, on her own confession," &c. She is thrust down into a cell of the Tombs. Next day the great red vagrant wagon, which from close resemblance has been known as the "*Black Maria*," drives into the Tombs' yard—the confessed vagrant and a dozen or two more like her are locked up in it—it rattles up Third-avenue—the inmates cross the ferry at Sixty-first-street, and henceforth have attached to them all the disgrace that belongs to the convict. A different sort of place for detention—assiduous efforts to secure a reform, and homes finally secured for them amid other scenes, and far removed from the old haunts, might do wonders in clothing with a new face this outcast portion of our race. Let the philanthropic think of it.

Prohibitory Laws.

We announced yesterday the passage of the Prohibitory Liquor Law through the Senate. It is somewhat altered from the bill that was introduced into the Assembly and passed that body some weeks since. The Albany *Journal* thus enumerates the alterations it has undergone since that time. The new features substantially—

Fixing the 4th of July, instead of the 15th of May, as the day for it to go into operation. Striking out the provision giving half the penalty recovered to the informer. Allowing (instead of one in each school district,) any number of persons to sell spirits for "medicinal, mechanical and chemical purposes," who can give adequate security not to sell for any other purpose, and who can prove unexceptionable moral character. Imprisoning for thirty days those who violate this provision in addition to the fine of $100. Striking out the provision making the landlord liable after the offending agent has been imprisoned. Allowing these agents to sell for such purposes to any person, instead of merely to inhabitants of the neighborhood. Striking out the provision allowing the complainant to carry up his case on appeal "in person," as well as by attorney. Providing that a magistrate shall not inflict more than one penalty upon the same person at one time. Striking out the provision that importers' packages shall contain not less than fifteen gallons.

The bill must now return to the Assembly for concurrence in these amendments or adherence to its own, but the decisive majority in that House is a guaranty that it shall not long be, in one shape or other, kept off our statute books as a law of the State. Among the unfortunate amendments is the one contained in the 26th section, postponing the day that it is to take effect until the 4th of July. Why the 4th was selected we cannot divine. It may help orators to turn a figure to advantage, and assist some in their "spread-eagle" efforts; but that day, of all the year, is the last one that so great a change should have been made to occur on. In the great majority of towns it will make little difference when first the liquor is shut off. But in the cities, Independence Day is always a day of rioting and lawlessness. The whole police force is then in demand to check the riotous propensities of the rowdies. To postpone the hour for the new era to open until the hour of all the year when rude men are least occupied, and ripest for rebellion against the restraints of wholesome laws, we cannot harmonize with our notions of wisdom. Perhaps the friends of the bill who voted the amendment remembered that Mayor WOOD ruled this City, and hence that no harm could come—not a thing forgotten certainly. However, it may have one good effect. SAM is so lusty and strong of late, that we rather expect him to show his pugnacity on Fourth of July, if a foreigner is anywhere to be found. But upon the Liquor Question, SAM is badly divided, and if his drinking half should see fit to kick up a row at the expense of Law and Order, he must join hands with his fine friends the Lager-Biermen and the Whisky Skinners—both gentlemen born "for the most part abroad." So the two excitements may offset and neutralize each other, and result in a regular Country Sabbath sort of Fourth. Essentially, we may say that we have at last a Liquor law—and no Governor to veto it.

Not so happy are the people of Wisconsin. Their bill lately vetoed was so amended, as all thought, as to bend around the Gubernatorial objection. But lo! the telegraph announces another Veto! Governor BARSTOW discovers new objections, nurses them into serious importance, and roasts the bill!

Cincinnati Riots.

The fighting between the Germans and Americans at Cincinnati, which commenced during the recent election there, and which was supposed to have ceased for the present, was renewed again during yesterday, and several additional lives were lost. The Germans were generally armed and fortified in houses. The Americans were also armed; and on the refusal of the Germans to deliver up the cannon, the fighting commenced. Later in the day the Germans promised to return the field-piece, which, if fulfilled, it was believed would prevent yet more serious consequences. The military, we are told, were under arms, and awaiting orders. We are also told that they were ordered to take, and that they really did take, the wheels from the cannon carriage, *after the Germans had promised to return it*. In this case, as in many others, the military were called out after the riot was over, and after many lives had been lost and good citizens disturbed for several days.

Serious disturbances at elections are becoming alarmingly frequent throughout the country; and whether there be power to prevent them or not,—and surely there is,—there seems to be no adequate disposition on the part of the proper authorities in the cities where these riots occur to use what power they have. There has, very naturally, heretofore existed a very general repugnance to the use of military force in quelling riots, and on that account those who love excitement have become reckless of what they do. This class is increasing in strength every year in our cities and large towns. Whenever excited by rum or passion, they are regardless of law, and revel in riot and bloodshed without fear of punishment. To bring them to a proper observance of the rights of others requires something more imposing than the Courts. At best, their action comes too late. We require a power prompt, energetic and effectual. Riotous, if Americans, are a disgrace to the land of their birth. Having been born on the soil is an aggravating instead of an ameliorating accident in the case, and the rioter should not be less promptly or less severely punished on that account. If they are foreigners, the most effectual inducement that can be offered to decent behavior is one of sulphurous smell and leaden aspect. The strangers who violate our laws and the tranquillity of our homes must be treated as enemies. Whether native-born or alien, they are dangerous. They are poisonous, and the poison has already proved infectious. It is spreading. Its progress must be stayed. It must have its antidote. The means must be effectual. Moral suasion will not do. It has been tried, and it has failed.

To Reduce the Cost of Provisions.

The Editor of the *Express Messenger* has been doing a work which we hope will prove of some service to consumers. He has had several hundred blanks printed and circulated among the numerous Express Agents in the western agricultural towns and villages, with a request that they should be filled up with the prices current in their respective localities. The result is a *Rural Districts Prices Current*—comprising returns from a hundred localities—the first table of the kind, we suspect, that has ever been made in this country. It is to be revised from time to time, and published weekly during the reign of high prices in the cities, in the paper above named. By the Prices Current thus compiled, it appears that in numerous places accessible to New-York by the cheapest railroad lines, the prices of butter, poultry, &c., are only about half of what the same articles command in the New-York markets. For instance, "table butter" is quoted by many of the local Express Agents at from 12 to 18 cents per pound. Butter of the same quality is selling here at from 32 to 36 cents. Poultry is selling in many places, in the interior, at from 5 to 7 cents per pound, chickens at from $1 20 to $1 50 per dozen, turkeys at three shilling each. Here the prices are a hundred per cent advance on these. And this, too, in localities, whence the transportation by Express would not exceed two or three dollars per hundred weight.

It would seem that the speculators might be headed off, if large consumers would order their supplies in this manner from the producers, and all parties be benefited by the change. A brief trial of the plan would show each one. We can speak from a limited experience, in favor of trying it. Of course, the day that we find that the express charges eat up all the difference between the price at the retail markets and that at the producer's, we should be unwise to continue the custom. But what with a fresher article and a fuller measure, a good margin of profit may be left to the carriers, without carrying the balance on to the side of the present plan, so admirably devised for enriching the speculators.

A Pall upon our Chief.

We have been accustomed to consider our Chief of Police as one in the land of the living, but if all is true that is spoken, he must have died soon after the obsequies of HENRY CLAY. It was a strange illusion on our part. We could have sworn we had seen him almost daily from that time to this. And yet, it is claimed, there has been a funeral pall upon his portly remains ever since. But even this, strange as it seems, is not all that astonishes us. One or more subordinates, and an exemplary Alderman, are said to have shuffled off this mortal coil—been laid out cold and lifeless beside their Chief, and covered by the same pall.

It cannot be true. No ordinary pall could cover our Falstaffian Chief *decently*, to say nothing of the others whose forms are reported to have reposed with his. It should not be credited. The safety of the property of every merchant tailor in the City demands of the Press a prompt and determined denial of its truth. Let petty thieves once get the impression that the Chief, some of his subordinates, and a few Aldermen are clothed in the habiliments of the dead, and they would all don black broadcloth within a week. It cannot be true.

Seriously, the charge is one of very grave character, if it assume the dignity of a charge. And whether it does or not, the Chief owes it to the community and to himself to trace the disgraceful whisperings to their source.

Appointments at Albany.

We learn from Albany that the Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of MARIUS SCHOONMAKER to be Superintendent of the Bank Department, in place of D. B. ST. JOHN. We are quite as ignorant as the public at large of the influences and considerations which rendered it necessary to supersede the present incumbent in that important and responsible post. We take it for granted that they were such as could not properly be resisted, as they would not otherwise have been allowed to override the strong public sentiment which demanded his reappointment. Mr. SCHOONMAKER is a gentleman of marked ability, of obstinate integrity, and certain to discharge the duties of the post as efficiently and as honestly as his predecessor. More than this, the State cannot require.

We hear that Messrs. PARMALEE, of Franklin County; WATSON, of Cayuga, and HULL, of Steuben, were also appointed Canal Appraisers. These are all new names. The office is one of the most difficult and responsible connected with the government of the State.

Police Appointments.

The Police Commissioners, after a delay which has occasioned some animadversion, though it was considered to be quite unavoidable, have decided upon their appointments; and we publish this morning the names of *fifty-three* men who are made happy in the possession of a star and baton. Contrary to anticipation, the number of Whigs is not exceeded by the Democrats. Both count about equally. The natives of the United States are also in the majority, if we may be believers the record. In four Wards there were no appointments.

Sardinian Emigrants.

The Commissioners of Emigration have received a proposition from the Venezuelan Consul, the intention of which is to relieve the City from the burden of supporting the Sardinians who recently arrived at this port. The Consul, aware that able-bodied men are in demand in the region which he represents, proposes to ship the exiles to Venezuela, and so to remove them from all charges upon our treasury, provided that the Commissioners will pay $25 per head, as the price of their passage. It is intimated, however, that all the lame, halt, blind, and improper, are to be excluded from these offers. The Commissioners show a desire to be rid of these people, but will not dispose of a part. The Consul has yet to answer the counter-proposal.

☞ PAGE, BACON & Co., of St. Louis, publish a card stating their determination to close their doors, and assuring their friends that their assets largely exceed their liabilities.

☞ At Cold Springs (N. Y.) town election yesterday, the Know-Nothings were victorious.

☞ The Know-Nothings of New-Haven turned out in procession last night and had a general rejoicing.

☞ The Know-Nothings of Jefferson City, Mo., were successful in their recent municipal election.

Dramatic.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—A long five act melodrama was produced here last evening. It is called "Janet Pride;" has been played with great success in London; indifferent success at Buffalo; and last night with success here. It is from the gentle pen of Dion BOUCICAULT. In the bills of the night the plot of the first act—from which the rest are derived—is ascribed to M. DE BEAVOIR's tale of *Marie Jeanne*. Something very similar to the entire action of this section of the drama has been given to the public in the piece called "Medaline," produced by Miss JULIA DEAN some months back. There is similarity in some of the remaining acts to other pieces already well known, but there is still an abundant remainder for M. BOUCICAULT.

Like all well constructed melodramas, "*Janet Pride*" depends more on situations than plot. The characters obtain all their interest from the circumstances in which they are placed. A quick succession of exciting situations illustrate the narrative of a forger's life. He alone is cared for by the dramatist. Other individuals appear in, and disappear from the scene as occasion demands. They are not conscientiously disposed of, according to old dramatic rule, but used as in a novel of the narrative character—to bring into prominence the hero or heroine thereof. In describing the plot, therefore, it is only necessary to follow the career of *Richard Pride*, (Mr. BURTON.) This worthy is discovered a fugitive from justice in mean apartments in Paris. He has made a false step in England; has forged the name of his employer, and is now, from remorse and other understood causes, a felon and a drunkard. His wife *Janet*, (Mrs. BAKER) possesses some influence over his actions; for he loves her, and her gentleness subdues him; but when the action of the piece commences, her cheek of life has nearly run. She lives only for a little child, whose hereditary prolong its sickly life, and makes all those sacrifices which a mother alone can make. She has saved, by incessant frugality, four or five francs, with which she intends to fee a physician. This she has secreted in a drawer. *Richard* returns home unexpectedly, and, looking for his pips, discovers the money. He immediately adjourns to the cafe for a carouse. The mother, when she discovers her loss, determines, as the only way of saving her child, to deposit it in the Foundling Hospital. She does so; but the self-sacrifice is too much; she falls down dead in the street. *Richard*, who is returning home with his pot companions, stumbles over the body. This is the "situation" of the act. He is torn from the corpse of his wife by officers of justice, who arrest him on the old charge of forgery.

In the second act—there is a supposed lapse of 20 years between the first and second—we have *Richard* an escaped convict and bush-ranger in Australia. His companion is another specimen of the same class, called *Black Jack*, (Mr. FISHER.) The latter murders a discharged soldier—who is on his way back to England, after many years' service—for the sake of some Bank notes. *Richard*, indignant thereat, shoots *Black Jack*, and becomes not only possessor of the notes, but of the soldier's official discharge, and other family papers—sufficient to establish a pleasant footing for him in England. We find him there in the next act, under the assumed name of Sergeant Grey. *Minnie Grey*, (Mrs. HUNTER,) the daughter of the soldier, and consequently *Richard's* assumed daughter, is also there, under the protection of her grandfather, *Mons. Bernard*, (MOORE,) a jeweler. *Richard* is, of course, received as one of the family. Among other customers, *M. Bernard* numbers the former employer of *Richard*, whose name, *Heriot*, (Mr. ANDREWS,) he has forged.

The servant in the house is a foundling named *Manet* (Mrs. BAKER) who it is almost unnecessary to explain, is the one deposited at the Hospital by *Richard's* wife in the first act. *Mr. Heriot* calls on *M. Bernard* with a valuable watch. Accidentally he obtains a glimpse of *Richard's* countenance, and scrutinizes it so suspiciously that the latter is thoroughly alarmed and determines on flight. He wants money, however;—the valuable watch must be stolen. To effect this, he returns in approved burglar fashion at night, and is about to seize the watch, when he is interrupted by the entrance of *Janet*. She is a somnambulist, and is walking in her sleep. Assured of this fact, *Richard* recovers his presence of mind, and pursues the figure with a drawn knife. Suddenly she turns around; he is awed by her still face; she takes the knife from him quietly and goes to a chest of drawers, in which, for safety, she wishes to place the valuable watch. She takes it from the table, and opens the morocco case to admire its beauty. *Richard* steps behind her, lifts the watch from out the case, and escapes through the window. All this has been observed by *Janet*, without the power of resistance. She closes the case, however, and locks it in the chest of drawers.

Janet is, of course, charged with the robbery; for when the house is searched, the case is found where none but she could have placed it. No one believes her guilty of the crime, notwithstanding the indirect efforts of *Richard* to fix it on her. All the characters assemble in the last scene—"the prese room of Newgate Prison." Among them is a young doctor, (Mr. MARCHANT.) Certain indications have rendered him to suspect the fact that *Janet* is a somnambulist. Knowing, if such were the case, that she would be particularly susceptible of magnetic influence, he determines to mesmerise her. He does so—commands her attention to the night of the robbery, and obtains, of course, all the facts. She is unwilling, however, even in her state of coma, to divulge the name of the robber; but being compelled at length, says "My father." It is necessary to mention here that throughout the piece she has displayed a mysterious affection for *Richard*. The latter attempts to escape, but failing in the effort, shoots himself, and the drama ends.

The last two acts are by far the most impressive, peculiar and original. They exercise, undoubtedly, a mysterious and commanding influence on the audience. Without being overdone, they are sufficiently elaborated to satisfy the philosophical mind. To many they will undoubtedly appear absurd, but we are not aware that the general character of the incidents are open to scientific objection. In a literary view the drama possesses no claims for special commendation. The dialogue is neat and nicely proportioned, but neither brilliant nor powerful.

The character of *Richard Pride* affords Mr. BURTON another opportunity for displaying his melodramatic powers. He was intensely successful, and the audience had discrimination enough to perceive that he did not with them to laugh at all his touches of pathos. Mrs. BAKER, as *Janet* the mother, and *Janet* the daughter, was thoroughly conventional and otherwise unpleasantly stagey. This lady appears to the audience too frequently; she seemed frequently last evening to be obtrusive of any one being on the stage with her.

The other characters were sustained in a creditable manner, considering the short time they have been prepared for this piece, and from the character of the reception we have no doubt it will enjoy a run.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 4, 1855.

The third reading of the bill for the suppression of intemperance, pauperism and crime, was the special order in the Senate at 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon. At that hour there had assembled one of the most crowded and interested audiences that I have ever seen congregated within the walls of the Senate Chamber. The aisles, the corridors, the inner and outer circles were crowded with spectators, adding them a large number of ladies. The reading had not proceeded beyond the first line before it was arrested by Senator CHENEY, who moved to recommit with instructions to amend, and on that motion, he addressed the Senate at length in opposition both to the details and the principles embodied in the bill. Other Senators followed, and thus the debate was protracted until a late hour, when the bill was finally passed, substantially as it came from the Assembly. Ayes 21, Noes 11. This is the same number of votes it received in the Senate last year, but this time Senator HITCHCOCK, who was then a negative, is now an affirmative, and Senator LAMPHIER, then an affirmative, is now to be ranked with the negatives. You have already published the vote in detail—hence there is no necessity for a recapitulation.

I send you the bill as it now stands, upon its final passage in the Senate. I myself incline to the opinion that the amendments engrafted on the bill since its passage through the House, will be assented to by the Assembly, and that we may consider the Maine Law, and that in its most restrictive and obnoxious form, as a part and parcel of our statute books. Wise, conservative earnest friends of the Temperance cause think—and express their thoughts—that it is not destined long to remain there; but in this opinion I differ with the great majority of those with whom I have conversed. It will be on the books many years before the "sober second thought of the people" shall decree its repeal and demolition. Yet but a few months, in my opinion, will find it an unmeaning, inoperative statute, dead and buried beneath the weight of popular sentiment and popular disregard. Prophecy is seldom the gift of newspaper correspondents, but I will venture this assertion, placing an implicit reliance in the testimony which the future will bear to the prediction I venture to-day.

The House has become "a busy body," hence entitled to but small consideration—for who would care to ponder over the dull details of routine work, in which nobody in general is interested. A number of bills were this day reported from the Committee raised to discover their "intent and purport" and, on the strength of these reports, were ordered their final passage through the House. There is, I find, frequently a vast difference between the provisions of a bill when it enters into the keeping of a Select Committee, and those of that same bill when it again reaches the Speaker's desk. What these differences are even the members of the Assembly do not always discover, and I shall not attempt to do that which honorable members think to be not within their province.

PRISON CONTRACTION.

Senator WHITNEY, from the Committee on Manufactures, to which was referred the petition of certain Saw-Makers, asking for the passage of a law to prohibit the manufacture of saws in our State Prisons, reported a bill providing that on and after the expiration of any contract now existing, for the employment of the labor of convicts in any of the State Prisons of this State in the manufacture of saws, it shall not be lawful to make, renew, or extend any contract for such employment, or for service to employ the labor of such convicts in the manufacture of saws, provided that nothing in the act shall prevent the employment of such convicts as have learned and worked at the trade of saw making prior to their conviction.

THE REVISED STATUTES AGAIN.

Senator BROOKS introduced a bill as amending section 3, article 3, title 1, chapter 5, part 2, of the Revised Statutes, so that executors and administrators may become petitioners' creditors for the discharge of an insolvent under the order of the Surrogate to whom they may be liable to account, or of any Judge having jurisdiction, and shall be chargeable only for such estate as they shall actually receive on the dividend of the insolvent's estate; *and assignees and trustees may in like manner and with like effect become petitioners' creditors.*

TAXES IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill authorizing the Board of Supervisors of New-York to order and cause to be raised, by tax on the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation according to law, a sum not exceeding $80,000, for the purpose of meeting the increase of salaries authorized by the Common Council, the Board of Supervisors and the Legislature.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Came round in due course to-day. It is a weekly dispensation that many would be willing to forego and forgive. It is understood that the proceedings of to-day were made up of the confirmation as Canal Appraisers of Messrs. HULL, of Steuben, WATSON, of Cayuga, and PARMELEE of Franklin; and further, that MARIUS SCHOONMAKER was confirmed as Superintendent of the Bank Department, by a vote of Ayes, 22; Noes, 10.

A motion to reconsider the confirmation of Dr. THOMPSON, as Health Officer at Staten Island, was made, and its adoption strenuously urged, but the effort was a decided failure, and the nomination as made to the Senate, sent back to the Executive, with the assent of that body.

The question of confirming or rejecting the Harbor masters was not taken up. Therefore, still congregates here a host of greedy aspirants, a few anxious waiters upon the will of Senators. I am lost in the effort to find out what this further delay portends. Doubtless Senators have weighty reasons; I know larger bodies move slow; but please, gentlemen Senators, "the boys" think "delays are dangerous," and they are cowards when called to confront such dangers. J. D. S.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival of the Union.

The United States steamship *Union* arrived here last evening. She left Havre on the 14th ult., Southampton on the 15th, and Halifax (where she put in for coal) on the 1st inst. Her dates are not so late as previously received.

STEAMBOAT ON FIRE.—The propeller *Charles Osgood*, from this City for Norwich, took fire last evening about 8 o'clock. The deck load of cotton was thrown overboard. She was then taken in tow by the steamer *Worcester*, and towed on eastward.

LOW TIDES.—In consequence of the strong westerly winds, for several days past the tides have been unusually low. The Staten Island Ferry boats, during the past two days, have been unable to land at low water at the Quarantine, Stapleton, or Vanderbilt's Landings on Staten Island, and were obliged to run to Tompkinsville's Dock at Clifton, being the only dock where there is sufficient depth of water at all times of all tides. But for this landing there would have been no intercourse with this part of the island.

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE.—By the arrival of the schooner *D. C. Brock*, from Port-au-Prince March 17, we learn that the place is very sickly—the fever is raging, particularly among the shipping.

☞ The Oyster Trade question came up for a new discussion yesterday. The Committee on Public Health of the Board of Councilmen met to hear arguments relative to the proposed repeal of the Ordinance of 1839, prohibiting the sale of oysters during the months of May, June, July and August. Several parties were heard before the Committee. No decision is yet rendered.

D. M. DEWEY, of Rochester, publishes at 25 cents, in pamphlet form, the Naturalization Laws of the United States from the foundation of the Government, including those repealed as well as those in force. Also a synopsis of the history of legislation on the subject, decisions in the United States Courts and the Courts of New-York, forms of naturalization, the Constitution of the United States, &c. A timely and valuable book.

Dr. FRANK H. HAMILTON's *Elkoplasty*, or autoplasty applied to the treatment of old ulcers, (a reply to Dr. WATSON's *Reclamation*,) has been reprinted from the New-York *Journal of Medicine* for January, in pamphlet shape.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 BROADWAY,
Are now exhibiting a magnificent of Clothing, suitable for the approaching season, which they
OFFER AT RETAIL AT LOW PRICES.
Also,
BOYS' CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ONE PRICE FOR GOODS—NO DEVIATION.

FEVER AND AGUE.—READ THE TESTIMONY OF Hon. E. B. COLEMAN, of the Astor House, in favor of DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
ASTOR HOUSE, Dec. 15, 1854.
CHARLES D. DESHLER, Esq., Dear Sir: I will not claim the case you mention to give me if any medicine did not cure me, but I unanimously give me to be cured by a perfect recovery. I was troubled for several months with chills, fever, sweats, and fever and ague. Your pills produced a perfect cure by breaking up the disease in a month. The effect was so prompt and so lasting that I feel it my duty to make it known. I shall recommend them with perfect confidence in all cases of a similar character.
Truly yours, E. B. COLEMAN.
Sold by all the principal druggists, or sent free of postage and retail by C. H. DESHLER, Agent, at the Wholesale Depot, No. 241 Broadway, New-York.

[illegible]

[illegible]

GOLD LACE.
A SMALL INVOICE OF THE VERY SUPERIOR Gold Lace just received and for sale by
CHARLES LABOUR,
Sole agent for the United States, No. 78 Maiden-lane.

J. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT NO. 144 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.
A complete stock of the above always on hand.
BERNARD FABER, Sole Agent.

OFFICE OF THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, MARCH 31, 1855.
IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS of the Charter of this Company, the following Statement is published, showing the result of its first year's business:
Total amount of Premiums received from 1st March, 1854, to 30th February, 1855, both inclusive $627,679 16
Marine Premiums during the year, as above ..... $[illegible]
Less Return Premiums ..... [illegible] $[illegible]
Losses, including $[illegible] of claims ascertained but not yet due ..... $[illegible]
Commission ..... [illegible]
Expenses, loss of interest, and profits of 5 per cent. on Subscribers' Notes ..... [illegible] [illegible]
Profit ..... $[illegible]
ASSETS 30TH FEBRUARY, 1855.
Cash in Bank ..... $[illegible]
Loans on Collaterals, Contingent ..... [illegible]
Bills Receivable—viz.:
Premium Notes ..... $[illegible]
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums ..... [illegible] [illegible]
Uncollected Premiums, and Claims due the Company ..... [illegible]
Total ..... $[illegible]
In view of the above results the Board of Trustees have this day resolved that a Scrip Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. be declared, on the premiums earned during the year, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 15th day of April.
By order of the Board,
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.
TRUSTEES.
John L. Aspinwall, Moses H. Grinnell, W. A. Fleming, John Auchincloss, John H. Hicks, Frederick W. Sick, James Bruce, J. W. Brown, F. A. H. Schmidt, F. D. Carlile, Richard Ellis, Jr., Robert Kearny, George Christy, John H. Eickhoff, C. H. Rae, Francis Cottenet, G. Henry Koop, Saml. F. Hallenbeck, James Dunlap, Geo. H. Kimbark, F. J. Schumacher, Robert Schenck, Jr., Geo. Bliss, C. H. Wilson, F. G. Foster, A. M. Lawrence, John S. Williams, Josh. Gallard, Jr., Arthur Leary, William F. Wheeler, Mortimer Livingston.
C. W. FABER, President.
ALFRED GEBHARD, Vice President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

GREAT SALE OF FANCY GOODS AT H. S. ROBINS' [illegible]

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.
Muslin Curtains for $1 25, worth $3 50.
Muslin Curtains for $2, worth $5.
Muslin Curtains for $2, worth $3.
Muslin Curtains for $3, worth $10.
Lace Curtains for $4, worth $8.
Lace Curtains for $6, worth $9.
Lace Curtains for $10, worth $15.
Lace Curtains for $15, worth $25.
Lace Curtains for $25, worth $35.
A complete assortment of Cornices and Curtain Trimmings at reduced prices.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 261 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. [illegible] Broadway, ([illegible]) are now prepared to exhibit one of the finest and most [illegible] Carpets ever offered in this market, at a [illegible] of 25 per cent. from last season's prices:
Rich Velvets ..... [illegible]
Rich Tapestry ..... [illegible]
Rich Brussels ..... [illegible]
Rich Three-Ply ..... [illegible]
Best Imperial ..... [illegible]
and other goods equally low.

REDUCTION OF RATES ON CALIFORNIA [illegible]

[illegible]

THE KNOX POLKA, IN THE TUNE OF AN EXquisite piece of music composed by a lady of this City, and dedicated to the founder of the Knox Hat. Everybody knows KNOX, of No. 128 Fulton-st. and 158 Broadway. Mr. KNOX's hats are a world famed article, and it is not too much to say that no other can equal his, ready for the judgment of any one having claim to taste in matters of dress. His Spring Style is now ready.

MOURNING GOODS.—IN ADDITION TO OUR EXtensive stock of Mourning Goods, we will open this morning two cases of fine French Gingham, at 12 per yard; 100 doz. Ladies' black Kid Gloves at [illegible] per pair; and Canton Crapes, Bombazines, Crapes, Silks, Alpacas, Bombazines, &c., equally cheap.
B. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 267 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S CELEBRATED Melodeons, Melodeons, Melodeons, [illegible] and those of a large number of other makers, constitute the largest and most fashionable assortment in the United States, will be sold at prices which defy competition, for cash or satisfactory [illegible] in trade. City residents and others in the Country, visiting or passing through Phenix will find it to their advantage to call at
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

TO THE BALD, OR THOSE WHO ARE LOSING THEIR HAIR.—Repeated attention is called to an advertisement in this paper, headed "SWEDISH HAIR CREATOR," which should be read with care. The proprietors are particularly address themselves, and request those to read one of any numerous certificates. Depot No. 355 Broadway.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.—IN ADdition to his business, he has established in his office a department for the sale of Furniture. A commodious room, will be opened on the first day, for the sale of furniture and [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] furniture.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 6 Broad-st.

BAREGE AND MUSLIN ROBES.—WE WILL OPEN this morning a large stock of rich Robes. Also, rich printed and plain Barege, printed Muslin, Organdies, &c., all of new designs and of the latest importation.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 267 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.—JUST RECEIVED a large stock of Black Silks, which we will sell at great bargains.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 267 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

KID GLOVES—KID GLOVES.—WE WILL OPEN this morning a large lot of Kid Gloves, which we have found very slightly damaged, which we will sell at great bargains.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 267 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

FRENCH CHINA FROM AUCTION—LOW PRICES.—Tea sets, dining sets, fruit baskets, [illegible] Coffees, bottles, mantle [illegible], [illegible], fruit sets, pitchers, toilet sets.
DAVIS COLEMAN,
No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-st.

NO. 181 BOWERY, GILLESPIE'S NEW CARPET store where ladies will find tapestry and velvet, three ply and ingrain carpeting, oil cloths, &c., of much less money than at any other store in the city. Remember, No. 181 Bowery, near Broome-st.
J. M. GILLESPIE.

LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE!—ENGLISH VELVET Carpets 12s. 12s. per yard. English Tapestry Carpets 5s. 6s. per yard. English Three Ply Carpets, 7s. 6d. per yard. Ingrain Carpets, 3s. 3s. 4s. 4d., 5s. per yard. At HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 10 Bowery.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and P. C. Cornell's Improved Double Dedeaved Locks and Cross Bars. Depot, No. 164 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

RAFFERTY & LEAGE ARE, AS USUAL, PREpared with their Spring style of Hats. They need no puffing; they are the thing. In addition to their own, they keep all the leading styles of the season. No. 87 Chatham-st., opposite the Chambers, and on the corner of Chatham and Pearl-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly Auction Sale of Household and Fancy Furniture, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the Warerooms, No. 4 Broad-st. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

GESIN'S SPRING STYLES OF GENTLEMEN'S Hats and Caps are now ready, at
GESIN'S, No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

TURKEY CARPETS, RUGS, AND MATS.—THE largest and most select assortment now in the City, with a large stock of Canton Matting, Rush Matting, Cocoa Matting for sale.
R. A. PETERSON & CO., No. 9 Canal-st.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NOS. 307 AND 309 BROADWAY.—Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c., &c., &c., for sale at the most reasonable terms for cash.

The Recent Calamity at Frogtown, N. J.— [illegible] Inquest—Names of the Killed and Wounded.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, April 4.

The glass house of JULIUS HEALTER was situated on the Delaware, on the shore of the town of Frogtown, about one-third of a mile from the Delaware. Only two houses within a considerable distance of the ruins, so that there was nothing to break the force of the wind from any direction. Some idea of the strength of the gale of Monday, which caused the sad destruction of life just here, may be formed from the fact that immense quantities of sand have been blown up towards and against the northwest side of the factory, where it lies in long, symmetric waves nearly a foot deep, having been driven there principally during the last three days.

It has been stated that the windows and doors of the factory were open, thus allowing the wind to enter and lift up the roof; this is not so, as a citizen—one of the workmen who testified—declared under oath. No reasonable theory has been given for the destruction, except the sheer force of the gale, as the building was built in the most substantial manner.

The frame was of brick, with 18-inch walls, looking substantial even in ruins. It occupied a space of 110 feet in length, 50 in height and 42 in width, covered with a slate roof, supported by heavy rafters. The wind struck the building on the northwest side, lifting the roof; then the wall on that side fell in, then the roof fell and the wall upon the opposite side fell inward, crushing the furnace, breaking the workmen's benches and covering everything with a mass of slate, rafters and bricks. One workman sprang out of the door, receiving a blow from a brick as he passed out. The foreman and two others saw the lifted roof and fell on their hands and when the mass fell they, by some unconscious exposition, were enabled to get through the roof and make their way out. No one else escaped without some injury.

The end walls, not exposing a wide surface to windward, were left perfectly uninjured, but between them everything is down level with the ground.

When the citizens of Progress had reached the spot, and extricated those who were caught in the ruins, it was found that seven persons had been killed—all of whom were very badly mutilated about the head and face, and presented a horrible sight. The following are the names, as they were given at the inquest, which was held at 9 o'clock yesterday morning:—Justice J. F. Ferkinson, of Burlington County, acting as Coroner:

JOSEPH CASSEY, aged 26.
JOHN KILLEN, aged 26.
ISAAC HINTZELMAN, aged 19.
JOHN SLOAN, aged 19.
JULIUS GRENELLE, aged 19.
JOHN GARDINER, aged 18.
ROBERT R. PALMER, aged 14.

All of the above, except the last, were either Germans or of German extraction. Three of them will be buried in Progress, two in New-York, one in Vincentown, N. J., and the other in Philadelphia. Young PALMER, whose body was brought in the city yesterday evening, will be buried on Friday, from the residence of his father, Alderman THOMAS HOPE PALMER, Hutchinson-street, below Master, Twentieth Ward.

Thirteen persons were injured more or less severely—two of them CHARLES HINTZELMAN and HENRY KEINER, having had their legs broken. A number of physicians from the neighboring towns on the river hastened to the scene, and afforded every assistance in their power to the sufferers, who were taken to the houses of citizens as soon as they were extricated from the debris.

While all the inhabitants of the town were at work at the ruins, and attending to the sufferers, a dwelling belonging to Mr. HAUFELT caught fire from a stove, and before the flames could be extinguished, burned every part of the flooring in the second story. Six or seven families occupying the building were turned out and had to be housed by the inhabitants of the town, in addition to the sufferers at the glass house.

After the Inquest the Coroner's Jury rendered the following verdict: That the deceased came to their deaths by the falling of the walls of JULIUS HEALTER'S glass house, and walls having been blown down by a violent gale from the northwest, on the morning of the 3d April. No blame is attached to the owner or builder of the glass house."

AMHERST COLLEGE.—JOHN F. ALLEN, author of Victoria Regia, has presented to Amherst College, this splendid volume containing an account of the discovery, introduction and cultivation of the great Water Lily grown at Salem, with beautiful colored plates. The College Library contains 11,000 volumes, and the librarian is preparing a catalogue. The College Society Libraries contain about 4,600 volumes. The oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at the next commencement will be delivered by Hon. GEO. P. MARSH, late U. S. Minister to Turkey; the address before the Society of Inquiry by Rev. J. P. THOMPSON of New-York, one of the editors of the New-York *Independent*; and the oration before the Alumni by Rev. FREDERICK D. HUNTINGTON of Boston.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MIDDLEBURG, SCHOHARIE COUNTY.—I have very painful news to communicate. We have had an awful conflagration in our village; it was discovered at 1 o'clock Sunday morning, April 1. It commenced in a large dwelling occupied by three or four families. There were destroyed five dwellings, three stores, and the Lutheran Church. Loss about $15,000. A large part of the furniture and goods saved.—*Correspondence of the Albany Journal.*

DEATH OF A CHIEF JUSTICE.—The Wilmington (Del.) Republican chronicles the death of Hon. JAMES BOYCE, Chief Justice of the State of Delaware. In a brief obituary notice of the deceased, the Republican says that he graduated at Princeton College in 1810, qualified for the pound 19 of law.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low prices. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Catalogues to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Russian remedy of 30 years's standing—a cure and speedy cure for Burns, Scurs, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. E. KEIZER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, Sp. 97 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Mescarenl from Naples.—The superior quality of this article over all other descriptions is well known: an invoice just landed. Also, the Naples and Bologna Sausage, for sale by JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, 488 Broadway.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ Lectures on Phrenology.—A short course of popular Lectures on this Science—showing its utility in the Intellectual, Moral and Physical Development of Man—will be given by Mr. FOWLER, in Hoscher Building, 308 Mott-st., on Wednesday evening at ½ o'clock on THURSDAY EVENING, April 5.

FIRST.—On READING HUMAN CHARACTER by the Phrenological Developments, Philosophy, Facts and Proofs. Public Examinations of persons selected by the audience.

SECOND, on SATURDAY EVENING, April 7—THE APPLICATION OF PHRENOLOGY TO THE CHOICE OF A PROFESSION, the most appropriate occupation or pursuit in life best adapted to each individual. A very useful Lecture.

THIRD—On TUESDAY EVENING, April 9, on THE SOCIAL RELATIONS OF MAN, choice of congenial companions for life, adaptedness, marriage. Interesting to both sexes. Each Lecture to close with the public examination of phrenological subjects by the audience. Seats free, and a collection taken.

☞ Bounty Land.—Army officers, soldiers, seamen, naval officers, seamen, marines, navy clerks and footlin men, and heirs (or their surviving widows or minor children) who served in the Revolutionary war, are entitled to a land warrant for 160 acres. All persons entitled will, by addressing us, receive the proper form of application, and we will obtain their warrants for a moderate charge. Our arrangements are such that the records of Washington office are personal facility for the prompt return of warrants. Claims should be left with us at early approbile. Land warrants bought and sold. DRAKE & BRADFORD, 29 Wall-st. REFERENCES—United Bank, Corn Exchange Bank, Bowery Bank.

☞ Notice.—The first anniversary of THE LOCAL PREACHERS' ASSOCIATION of the M. E. Church, New-York and Brooklyn, incorporated by the Legislature of the State, will be held THIS EVENING, according to previous notice, in the M. E. Church in 7th-st., near 3d-av. The exercises will be of a peculiarly interesting character, embracing a report of the design and objects of the Association. Addresses by distinguished Ministers, &c., &c. Exercises to commence at ½ o'clock. R. HORTON, Secretary.

☞ Superior Fruit Trees, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, L. I., have in addition to their unrivalled collection of Trees and Plants, about 30,000 Fruit Trees of EXTRA LARGE SIZE FOR IMMEDIATE BEARING, and also EXTRA LARGE ORNAMENTAL TREES of all kinds, including Evergreens for immediate embellishment. These superior trees are such as can seldom be obtained at any price. Priced Catalogues to No. 152 Chambers-st., and will be mailed to applicants.

☞ Scarlet Fever.—Put a small quantity of J. B. STEFFORD'S OLIVE TAR in a saucer, over a bowl of heated water; the atmosphere of the room will soon become thoroughly impregnated with the delightfully blended aroma of the Olive and of the Pine, which will materially aid the purification of the sick, and completely disinfect the air of the chamber, thereby preventing the spread of the disease. Sold at No. 4 New-st., and by

J. MILHAU, Druggist, No. 183 Broadway.

☞ Colds, Coughs and Sore Throats.—Use J. B. STEFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, which is intended and applied, and is not taken. Druggists of 16 octave pianos, containing a large number of very recent certificates, from well-known prominent citizens of New-York and vicinity, can be had gratis. Sold at No. 4 New-st., and by

J. MILHAU, Druggist, No. 183 Broadway.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Physician who lost his health in a few days after years of suffering from nervous debility, is anxious to make known the means of cure, free, the prescription used. Direct to Dr. ED. WILLIAMS, No. 45 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ New-York Bible Society.—A regular meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor-place, THIS EVENING, at ½ o'clock. JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Sec.

☞ Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for California, by the United States steamer GEORGE LAW, will leave this office on THURSDAY, April 5, at 3 o'clock, P. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ Splendid Signs—By ALBERTUS, No. 1 Broad-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat young girl of 17, as children's nurse, and will do housework in a small family. Is a good chambermaid, and will go a few miles into the country. Will take $2 a month. Also, a neat little girl of 13. Call 'round and write each mind a baby. Has City reference. Will take $2 a month. Is a neat sewer. Will sew on a lady who boards. Call at No. 329 1st-av., first floor, back room, or send a note.

SITUATION WANTED—Wanted, by a Protestant young man, who has been in the rock business for several years, a situation in a wholesale establishment. He can give the very first class references for industry, honesty and active zeal, and can bring a recommendation of the first order from his clergyman. Any gentleman needing a clerk of this description will please address W. L. H. at the office of this paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls who are able and willing to work—in City or country. One to cook, wash and iron, or as good baker, and understands the management of milk and butter. The other as chambermaid and laundress. They can give good references. Will be found careful and attentive. Steady places more an object than wages. Can be seen at No. 251 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most experienced Young woman, as housemaid in a small family of four or five persons; will do their plain sewing, washing and ironing; is strong, active girl; will take $3 a month; understands the care of milk and butter; will go a few miles in the country; has good City reference; is fond of children; can go as seamstress or chambermaid, if required. Call at No. 328 1st-av., first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a sober and industrious Scotchman, as a gardener's family or coachman or groom, or both. He is thoroughly acquainted with the management of horses. Good City references as to honesty and discharges from the first families of England as to capability can be furnished; very willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. B., No. 42 Lexington-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable Protestant girl, as cook, washer and ironer; or would do housework; is a good plain cook; understands baking bread, pulling and making butter; is a good laundress; country preferred; will be found to please in every particular; ask will take moderate wages in a steady home. Apply at No. 32 3d-av., between 11th and 12th-sts., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—A respectable young English woman desirous to engage with a lady going to Europe as lady's maid or nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from the birth, and is also a good seamstress. Can give the best of City references. Address a note to Union-square Post-Office for M. L.

SITUATION WANTED—By a lady, in a small family, as companion; would assist in the sewing, and make herself useful; or as governess, in teaching children at home or in a school. No objection to the country. Address GOVERNESS, *Herald* office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a woman as Cook. Understands her business in all its branches. Unquestionable City references as to character and capability; but a gentleman's family need apply. Call at No. 31 West 15th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl as cook, washer and ironer, or chambermaid and waiter. Can come well recommended from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 Hicks-st., near Fulton Ferry.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to do the washing and ironing. Can produce most respectable City references as to character, &c. Inquire for two days at her present situation, No. 42 East 16th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman as nurse or chambermaid. Can be seen for two days at No. 217 East 29th-st., near 1st-av. Can give good references.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Protestant woman in a private family, to cook, willing to assist in washing and ironing; willing to go into the country during summer months. Call at 276 1st-av., near 20th-st., 3d floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two colored girls, one as cook or laundress, the other as waiter. Both can be recommended by the family with whom they now live, and can be seen at No. 62 West 17th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman as nurse or chambermaid; has nice good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d-ave.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a private family. Good city reference given if required. Call at No. 137 3d-av., between 14th and 15th-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a first rate cook, who understands baking of all kinds. Best of City references given. Can be seen until suited at No. 64 West Washington-place.

SITUATION WANTED—A girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at No. 45 West 17th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 183 20th-st., top front door.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family. Best of references given. Apply at No. 206 West 27th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and sewing. Please call at No. 107 Eldridge-st., for two days. Good City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable woman as cook in a hotel or dining saloon; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 222 Bowery, for 2 days.

SEAMSTRESSES.—Families requiring good plain seamstresses by the day, week, or month, can secure their services, at moderate prices, by calling at No. 47 Lexington-av.

PROTESTANT COOK WANTED—One who thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing, and has good City references. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M., at No. 110 East 12th-st.

PROTESTANT AND OTHER DOMESTICS can be obtained at the Office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 12 Astor-place, with first rate references.

WOMAN WANTED—In a small private family—an efficient Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress. Unexceptionable City references will be required. Apply, within two days, Box No. 1,622 City Post-Office.

GIRL WANTED.—A smart, active Protestant girl (Wanted for general housework. One who understands plain cooking, washing and ironing, willing to live in a country village near the City, and be generally useful, may apply at No. 326 6th-st., after 1 o'clock this day.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A Protestant lady experienced in tuition, who was educated in Paris with the assistance of the first masters, and has for the last 10 years resided in France, Germany and Italy, is desirous of increasing the number of her pupils, either for single accomplishments, or general instruction. She gives lessons in French and German languages—which she speaks like a native; also, in Italian, Spanish, the harp, piano, guitar, singing, thorough bass, drawing, painting, and all higher branches of a solid English education. Direct B. D. P., *Herald* office.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A gentleman of education, from France, would like an engagement to teach the French Language to a family, class, or institution. Would like to secure a home where his services will be useful. Refers to WILSON G. HUNT & CO., No 82 William-st. Please address Monsieur G., No. 20 Amity-st.

GOVERNESSES.—A superior visiting governess, thoroughly educated; also, several resident governesses, may be obtained by applying at the Christian Home, No. 612 6th-av., corner of 36th-st.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS' UNION, (1847,) by E. H. WILCOX & SONS, No. 323 Broadway.—Teachers' meeting and excursion daily, introducing checkholders, affording perpetual offers and engagements to those who keep a full investment—$5, $10, $15, &c., according to desired benefit. Checks are redeemable at 1 per cent., being renewable and transferable—filling all orders and vacancies. No charge to pupils.

TWO YOUNG LADIES from Boston with situations, one as Organist and Teacher of Piano, the other as Soprano Singer. Best of references given. Apply to BERRY & GORDON, No. 397 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY WANTED—To attend in a fancy store. Apply at No. 199 Broadway, corner of 8th-st.

A YOUNG LADY—Teacher of Music—wishes to make an arrangement with some agreeable private family whereby she might give instruction upon the piano-forte and in singing, in exchange for board. Address E. L., *Times* Office.

TRAVELING AGENCY.—A gentleman of pleasant and agreeable address, extensive business acquaintance, and for many years conversant with business in this City, desires a situation either as traveling collector, or agent for the sale of merchandise, fancy goods, or medicines; is willing to go South or West; undoubted references given. Address INDUSTRY, No. 5,600 City Post-Office.

TWO MUSIC COMMITTEES.—A family consisting of an experienced tenor, soprano, alto and organist, and bass if desired, would like an engagement for the coming year on moderate terms. Address MELODY, *Times* Office.

GARDENERS' PLACE WANTED—By a single man of good experience and steady habits; understands the laying out of pleasure ground; can produce good reference. Any gentleman who wants such a man will please call or address F. H. C., No. 31 John-st., seed store.

FARM LABORERS.—Machinist and female domestics may be engaged at the American and Foreign Benefit Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st. Prospectus sent on application.

BRITANNIA WARE WORKERS WANTED.—A few men may be engaged immediately with the New-ptn. Apply to WELLS & PROVOST, No. 215 Front-st.

THREE GOOD GILDERS WANTED—At the New-York Composition Gutta Percha Works, corner of White and Elm-sts., Room No. 44, Railroad Building.

YOUNG MAN WANTED.—A smart, active young man, as clerk in a grocery store; one acquainted with the business. Apply at No. 41 Vesey-st.

STRONG BOY WANTED—About sixteen years old, at RAYE'S hosiery establishment, No. 108 Bowery, New-York.

APPRENTICES WANTED—To learn the dress-making, at No. 344 Bleecker-st. Apply for one week.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Society's Office, No. 7 Cortlandt-st., has now a number of good servants by situations in town or country. Families can depend on this Office for punctuality, &c.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 612 6th-av., corner 36th-st. Governesses, nurses, laundresses, also servants in every capacity, supplied from this institution. A superior baby's nurse now at the Institution.

THE VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 will attend a regular meeting at Hoey's Station, corner Grand and Elizabeth-sts., on FRIDAY EVENING next, at ½ o'clock, on business of importance, in reference to the Bounty. By order, H. RAYMOND.

CHINA, GLASS AND GAS FIXTURES.—Superior assortment now opening, at prices much reduced, in many cases 25 per cent reduction. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 488 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—$200 to $300 wanted.—For the loss of this amount, a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be offered good board and lodging, very respectable, in one of the most delightful stations; furnished first-class, and country given if required. Address O. E. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING.—A very pleasant front parlor and bedroom, on the second floor, may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 14 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. The house has all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—No. 1,359 Broadway, rooms to let in suites or singly, to families of grown persons or single gentlemen. Rooms in suite, and had the modern improvements. It is very convenient to cars and stages. References required.

BOARDING.—Mrs. BLACK will have vacant on the 1st May a parlor and bedroom on the first floor which she is desirous of renting permanently with board. Likewise, two or three vacancies on the upper floors. Apply at No. 24 West 28th-st., nearly opposite Trinity Chapel.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with a pleasant front and back rooms, on the 2d floor, with partition, together or separate. By calling at No. 62 Hudson-st., near Chambers. No moving at May.

BOARDING—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, at No. 218 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th ave. Breakfast and dinner at 6½ o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A third story front room, and two bedrooms unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and lady, from 1st May next, at No. 306 Broome-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A small family, residing in the upper part of the City, would accommodate two single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Address H. A. S., at this office.

BOARDING.—Six or seven young men can be accommodated with board at No. 348 West 19th-st., near 6th-av. Terms reasonable.

BOARD.—To let to one or two gentlemen a parlor and one or two bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a strictly private family; has all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c. Apply at No. 37 Bleecker-st.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, in a private family where there are few or no other boarders. Location in the vicinity of East Broadway. Address B., Box No. 2,507, Lower Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A party of two or three gentlemen can have in a small private family occupying their house alone, a pleasant room, easily located in the neighborhood of Smith, Wall, and Fulton. Also, a private front parlor, or back parlor with smoking room attached, and one or a sleeping room, with use of bath, gas, &c. Breakfast and tea, or dinner on Sundays. Terms moderate. Address H. B., Box No. 1,128, Post-Office, New-York. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—At No. 161 Schermerhorn-st., pleasant and healthy, 2. Pleasant rooms in suites or separately can be had. The Department can well furnished; the house commodious and as pleasantly located as any in Brooklyn, from 10 to 15 minutes' walk from the Ferries.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—A small private family would take three or four gentlemen to board in breakfast and tea. Home climate's close to the Ferry. The best of board for those willing to pay a fair price. Address B. E., *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife and one single gentleman, can be accommodated with board and comfortable rooms in a pleasant location. Apply at No. 132 Duffield-st., near Fulton-av.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can find a nicely furnished room, with or without bedroom attached, in a private family, at No. 19 9th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. The house has the modern improvements, and breakfast will be served in the room, if required. No moving in May.

ROOM WANTED—By a young man, a pleasant room with partial board, in a private family where there are but few boarders. Location between 8th and 20th-sts. preferred. The best of references given. Address J. B. S., *Times* office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—A few elegant suites of rooms for families and single gentlemen, will be to rent from the 1st of May in a splendid house on 21st-st., opposite Gramercy-park. Location is desirable, at No. 42 Beach-st., corner of Hudson.

ROOMS AND BOARD—A second story front room and bedroom to let, separately or together, furnished or unfurnished, to a gentleman and wife; also, rooms for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 19 9th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

ROOMS TO LET—In a private family, two or three furnished rooms, with or without board. The house is elegant and new, and contains all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 47 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th-ave. References exchanged.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—Two large rooms with all modern improvements, suitable for gentleman, and his wife. Also a small room for single gentleman. Location pleasant and convenient to cars and stages. No. 404 4th-st., Albion-place.

ROOM TO LET WITH BOARD.—A back parlor, on the first floor, unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and his wife. Inquire at No. 106 Anne-st., near Bleecker-st. Reference exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—For a lady, nurse and two children, during the next Summer. Good large and comfortable accommodations required; a quiet farm house, with plenty of shade trees, in the vicinity of the Sound, would be preferred. Apply at No. 20 Beach-st., St. John's Park.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, either or separately, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had with board, on reasonable terms, in a private family, residing at No. 260 6th-av., (opposite Calvary Church.) The house is finely located, and has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A private family having more rooms than they require, would let (without board) to one or more gentlemen of quiet and regular habits (and of position) if they will be newly furnished in handsome style and kept in the best order. References required. Apply on the premises, No. 775 Broadway, between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO RENT.—A gentleman who has taken a suite of rooms, pleasantly situated, not far from the new Union Club House, will part with two of them, unfurnished, suitable for parlor and bedroom, on very reasonable terms. Bath and Croton water in the house. Address W. H., Box No. 1,171, Post-Office.

PARTIAL BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A few young girls can be accommodated in a large and commodious house, with furnished apartments; situation airy and pleasant, and convenient to the ferry. Address HOME, Brooklyn Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen. Also, a suite of rooms, consisting of two large rooms and two bedrooms, with gas, water, and air rooms. Apply to WALTER S. JARVIS, No. 200 Elm-st.

141 NINTH-STREET.—Third door east of Broadway, furnished rooms, in suite or separate. Also, back parlor and extension room on the first floor, to let to a gentleman, with breakfast, if required. Also, furnished rooms at No. 6 College-place.

NOS. 79 AND 81 MADISON-AVENUE.—Rooms in suites for families, and single rooms for gentlemen. Houses first class, between 4th and 5th-ave. Omnibus every five minutes. References exchanged.

91 PRINCE-ST., four doors west of Broadway, have handsomely furnished parlors for gentlemen and their wives, with board. House first class. Baths and gas.

DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH BOARD—May be had for families or single gentlemen at No. 161 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries—can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board. EDWIN B. YALE.

NO. 108 FOURTH-AV.—Handsome parlor and bedroom to let, with all the modern conveniences.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION IS WANTED—Of an English woman named Catherine Hobbs, who left her boarding-place in the City of New-York on Saturday, April 3, from her she wore a green merino dress, maroon velvet hat, and blue shawl. Is about thirty years of age. Supposed not to be in her right mind. Any news will be thankfully received by her brother, ROBERT WALTER, at No. 230 6th-st.

MY WIFE has for the second time left my bed and board without provocation. All persons are cautioned against harboring, lending money, or trusting her on my account.—NEW-YORK, April 3. E. J. B. THOMAS.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF MIDDLE AGE—Respectable, of good family, and a member of the Episcopal Church, of retiring and domestic habits, wishes to make the acquaintance of a lady, with a view to marriage and mutual happiness. One of devoted piety, and neither of an Romanic disposition, of a cheerful and confiding disposition, of good features and health, not under 25 or over 35 years of of age; one of some property preferred. If desired, some correspondence may be had under assumed names before an interview or an introduction is resolved upon. Communications strictly confidential. References of unblemished respectability given and required before engagement. Address R. H. C., of this City.

JOSEPH P. PIERSON,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS,
No. 5 Wall-st. New-York.

TO DRUGGISTS, DAGUERREOTYPISTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS.—All sizes of gutta percha Trusses on hand and made to order. These Trusses are superior to any imported or made in this country. No acids will affect them. Also, a great variety of gutta percha goods manufactured at the New-York Composition Gutta Percha Works, corner of White-st., New-York.

EUREKA GOLD SEPARATOR.—This machine has been thoroughly tested by actual service in the Mines for a year past, and it is now proved beyond a doubt that for sand separating purposes it surpasses any other invention. Information respecting the above machine may be obtained, and letters from the mines, where they are working, can be seen by applying to J. D. LYNDE, No. 32 Cliff-st.

A MEETING OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY will be held on THURSDAY EVE (7th-day) at the New-York University at 8 o'clock. A paper on the "History and Statistics of the United States Post Department" will be read by FLINT MILES, Esq. The public are invited to attend.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE to our customers and friends that we have completed the alterations of our store, which will be reopened this day, with a new stock of fine watches, jewelry, and silverware. CULBERT BROTHERS, Late A. C. & N. Culbert, No. 136 Cannl-st.

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For April, contains: Hydropathy in the Spring; To a Stepdie; Water-Cure in Home Practice; The Confession; Natural Death. Dentition—Use of Starch; Wholesome Food; Anecdotes of Fashion; Water-Cure for Slaves; Water-Cure vs. Patent Medicines; Ague and Fever; The Scalpel vs. Hydropathy; Death and the Doctors; Another Baby Show; Water-Cure for Cattle; Cisterns and Filters; Revolutionary Project; Patent Medical Advertisement slightly altered; Pills Purely Vegetable. Matrimony; Varieties, etc.
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FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—In Morrisania, Westchester Co. The large house known as the Tilney property, with 7 acres of land, situated in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, within three miles of the City Hall, and within a few minutes' walk of the Railroad depot, is offered for sale. The house is very large and well adapted for the residence of the master of a large family, or for a boarding house. It is in good repair, and contains about 30 rooms, with a wing 24 feet by 40, and a large kitchen attached. The premises are in good order, and the house is well supplied with water. The property is offered for sale at a very low price, and on easy terms. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN W. FIELDER, No. 68 East 26th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One 3-story, with basement, brown stone front house, with an improvement on the alley in the City, all the other 3-story improvements, located No. 14 Monroe-st. Size of house, 24 by 40, with a wing 16 by 30 feet, 2 stories down. Inquire of JOHN W. FIELDER, No. 68 East 26th-st.

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HOUSE FOR SALE LOW.—A neat new double 2-story house, with wing and twenty or more acres of good land, near the city. Apply to J. W. ALLEN, No. 3 Nassau-st.

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COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Or exchange for city property.—A desirable country residence, Essex County, New-Jersey, within 19 miles of New-York, and half a mile from Railroad depot. It contains about 40 acres of good land, 5 of which are in wood, 2 large apple orchards of the most valued grafted fruit, and a plentiful supply of other fruit, grapes, quinces, chestnuts, pears, &c., with all of the most desirable garden fruits, all in full bearing. The house is a large double two-story brick building, with a wing nearly new, as well as the barn, carriage-house, &c., in excellent order, and presents a most inviting location for a gentleman doing business in New-York. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on the premises if desired, and a long credit given in a few days. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT ASTORIA FOR SALE.—One and a half miles from the ferry. Containing two acres, with a part of the bay, house nearly new, contains eleven rooms and cellar, stable, carriage and other out-houses. The ground is beautifully laid out with a large variety of fruit, evergreens and ornamental trees and shrubbery, and of the choicest kind. Price $3,000, $1,000 cash. The property is well located, situated on the south-west corner of Franklin and Willoughby-ave., and within one block of Myrtle-av., East Brooklyn. Terms made accommodating. Apply to O. DENISON, Builder, on the premises.

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FOR SALE.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—Situated in the town of Eastchester, Westchester County, on the Harlem Railroad, half of a mile west of the Depot at East Chester. The house is very large and well adapted for a large family, or for a boarding house. It is in good repair, and contains about 30 rooms, with a wing 24 feet by 40, built by days' work in the best manner, and contains all modern improvements. There is also a barn, carriage-house, and hen-house, with ice, and well-house. The house is well supplied with water, and the premises are in good order. The farm is well adapted for market gardening, and contains about 20 acres of land, principally in grass, and is well fenced. The house is within a few minutes' walk of the Depot, and the farm is within a mile of the Depot. The place is very desirable for a gentleman doing business in New-York, and is offered for sale at a very low price. For further particulars, inquire of JACOB H. DUNN, Morrisania, Westchester County.

$1,800—FOR SALE CHEAP.—A two story house and 1 lot, containing 8 rooms and cellar, in the pleasant village of Clarksville, L. I., 9 miles from the South Ferry. The Long Island Railroad cars stop at this place 6 times each way every hour. Title good. Apply to L. B. GILES, on the premises, or FREDRIK BERNSTEIN & CO., No. 41 Liberty-st., one door from Nassau. Part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage.

$5,500 ONLY—For that three-story, white brick house, with cellar, front brick, with all the improvements of the age; gas, bath, range, hot and cold water, hot air furnace, gas fixtures for cooking by gas, gas tubes, &c., &c. Situated on Fifth-st., 2d door from the Avenue, 2 minutes' walk from the South or Hamilton Ferries.

DE MOTT, No. 38 Spruce-st.

$2,500—AND ONLY $600 CASH REQUIRED.—To purchase the cheapest cottage house in the City; lot 20 by 100 feet; situated near Canal-st., near the 10th-av. Railroad; house contains nine finished rooms in mint-green, with marble, French windows, Crown water in basement, &c. Neighborhood good. DE MOTT, No. 38 Spruce-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT of the late Gamaliel Smith, Jun., now the property of the Am. Tract Society, situated in Clarkstown, Rockland County, N. Y., 20 miles from the City, on a splendid full length statue of Washington, cut in brown stone, standing in front of the house. Will be sold on FRIDAY, April 13, at the Merchants' Exchange. For terms, &c., apply to CHARLES B. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 126 Broadway.

TWO PLOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE.—In the flourishing village of Olinville, beautifully located on high ground, and not over three minutes' walk from the Williams Bridge Depot. The plots are 100 feet square, 50 on each other in the rear, and front on 2 avenues; will be sold together or separate, cheap to a cash purchaser. For particulars, inquire of R. F. PERKINS, No. 134 Grand-st., or to R. WILLIAMS, No. 23 Division-st., N. Y.

LARGE DWELLING HOUSE, STORE AND LABRAND ABOUT 3 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated in the village of Babylon, Long Island, by the South Bay, an excellent situation for a store, hotel, or private residence. Terms very reasonable. Inquire of No. 14 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. E. C. STADGE.

PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE.—Valuable down-town property for a fashionable residence in the upper part of the City. Apply at the office of Dr. R. V. ROOSA & CO., No. 512 Broadway, between 8 and 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 and 8 P. M.

WE HAVE A FINE LIST OF FARMS FOR SALE.—Among them, one of 60 acres in Chatham, N. J., price $5,500; one of 160 acres, near Rahway; one of 54 acres, near Paterson, price $4,000. All of the above farms have rich land and superior houses. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 307 Grand-st., between 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., or of W. J. BOGGS, No. 48 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—At New-Rochelle, delightfully situated between Adjoi and steamboat landing; house contains ten rooms, parlors have marble mantels; gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, water closet, speaking tubes, dumb waiters, rich gas fixtures, &c. Inquire of WM. A. JAQUES, No. 241 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Brick hand-some four-story English basement house, No. 39 West 31st-st. between 6th and 7th-avs. It has all the modern improvements, and is in a very respectable neighborhood. Rent $1,000. Apply to CHRIS. B. MORRISON, No. 30 West 23d-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The two-story house at the corner of 3d-av. and 127th-st., and fronting on the Harlem River, with a garden attached thereto. Croton water, &c. Apply on the premises, or to JOSEPH O. BROWN, No. 69 Nassau-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT HOBOKEN.—Several very desirable brick dwellings in different parts of the City, but all within 10 minutes' walk of the Ferry. Inquire of W. W. SHIPPEN, Agent, at the Land Office opposite the Ferry landing.

HOUSE TO LET.—In 23d-st., second house east of 6th-av., a commodious house, in good repair; eight lots of ground; 4 wh. gas. Bloomingdale water and 6th-av. Railroad route near. Inquire of E. VAN AKEN, No. 166 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—In 46th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., a convenient 3-story and basement brick house; has Croton water, bath-room and water closet. For particulars, apply in the store, No. 466 8th-av., between 31st and 32d-sts.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR THE SOUTH FERRY.—A genteel three-story house in Pearl-st., Brooklyn, between Hicks and Hamilton. Rent $350. Apply to D. H. NEVINS, No. 81 Merchants' Exchange.

HOUSE TO LET.—Three-story, with modern improvements, No. 11 West 27th-st., near 6th-av. Call as above, or at M. M. HARIS, No. 19 John-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The house No. 4 Stuyvesant-st., adjoining the Bakery, will be let for offices or a boarding house. Apply to MORTY FORMAN, No. 16 Bond-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE AND GARDEN TO LET.—At Passaic, 20 minutes to Jersey City by Erie Railroad, and 3 minutes' walk from Church, Post-Office and Hyler's Depot. Well adapted for a gentleman of business, the time of cars convenient. Rent moderate. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 307 Grand-st., between 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., or of W. J. BOGGS, No. 48 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—At New-Rochelle, delightfully situated between Adjoi and steamboat landing; house contains ten rooms, parlors have marble mantels; gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, water closet, speaking tubes, dumb waiters, rich gas fixtures, &c. Inquire of WM. A. JAQUES, No. 241 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—At the foot of 26th-st., East River, with several acres of ground, a garden, and a large stable. The house is spacious and suitable for a boarding house. Rent $600. Inquire of the undersigned immediately. Apply to R. JONES, No. 2 Nelson-place.

COUNTRY SEATS TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Two of the most desirable country seats for sale on easy terms. For particulars apply to AMBROSE A. NUMAN, Agents and Brokers, No. 107 Nassau-st., up stairs.

COTTAGE TO LET.—In the beautiful village of Cherrywille, L. I., half an hour's ride from New-York; a very pleasant cottage, containing 8 rooms, with 2 lots of ground. Rent $175 per annum. Apply to PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, No. 41 Liberty-st.

COTTAGE TO LET.—On the East River, at Ravenswood, L. I., two modern built cottages, 11 rooms each. Inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or at his office, No. 40 Park-row, up stairs, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

HOTEL ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN TO LET.—An elegant and fashionable hotel, just finished, to let in the City of Brooklyn. Rent $1,000 per annum. The rent would be let by itself if desired. To an intelligent and active man it offers a fine opening. Inquire at No. 3 Broad-st. of J. B. GLERITHWORTH.

MORRISANIA, MORRISANIA—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Cheap property and low rents. Families wishing to live out of the City, can be accommodated with houses and lots, at the low figure, by applying to JAMES L. FARSHALL, No. 32 Cedar-st., or Morrisania-sq., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., daily, or at his residence, Morrisania, from 4 to 6 P. M. Property at Morrisania bought and sold on commission.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET.—THE upper part of the building No. 103 Broadway, West side, two doors above Liberty-st., consisting of four superior, well lighted stores, 25 feet by 50 feet, which will be rented separately or altered into offices for a good tenant. One of the best locations in Broadway for any primary business. Immediate possession given if desired. For further particulars apply to W. WARD, No. 159 Broadway.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story marble-front house, No. 64 West 31st-st. (first house west of 6th-av.) will be let with or without the furniture on a good tenant. Immediate possession, if desired. Terms moderate. Apply to R. C. HALLIDAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—In Newport, pleasantly situated on the Hill. It contains six bedrooms and two parlors. Possession given June 1, or later if desired. For terms, &c., address SMITH CLIFT, Esq., No. 44 Nassau-st., New-York.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET.—To a small family, the second floor and front basement of a modern 2-story brick house, in a genteel location near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. Gas fixtures, marble mantels, &c., complete. Rent $300, which is very cheap for the premises. Address Box No. 1,816, N. Y. Post-office. No brokers.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET.—Of house No. 124 Sullivan-st., with or without basement, consisting of two large parlors and two bedrooms. Possession immediately. Inquire in the grocery store, next door, or of JOHN FOLEY, No. 121 Broadway.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET.—With front basement, of a modern three-story house, up town, with gas, bath, &c., to a small family. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 124 Broadway, up stairs.

SECOND STORY TO LET.—The second story of the Omoden two-story house No. 19 Vandewater-st., with privileges. None need apply but a very small and respectable family. Apply at No. 27 Gold-st.

A MANUFACTORY TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A large building on the corner of Madison-st. and Jackson-st., 50 by 84 feet, with two or five lofts; well lighted on all sides and from the top, will be leased or sold on the most reasonable terms. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 62 Nassau-st.

BASEMENT TO RENT.—In 13th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., suitable for a physician's or surveyor's office. A few rooms for a small genteel family, in the same house, with board in a private family. Best of references given and required. Inquire at No. 156 East Broadway.

BASEMENT TO LET.—Corner of Broadway and Barclay-st. 20 by 40. Inquire of SAMUEL HART & Co., No. 1 Barclay-st.

BASEMENT TO LET.—The basement and sub-cellar of store No. 24 Vesey-st., near Broadway. A very light and pleasant room, 25 by 60.

PART OF HOUSE TO LET.—From the 1st May next. The dwelling No. 47 Bleecker-st., corner of Varick, consisting of back basement and two cellars, five rooms on second floor, and three attic rooms, all of which will be put in good repair. Rent $300. Apply to J. B. ARCHER, No. 22 King-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The upper part of a two-story brick house, No. 75 Hudson-st., to a small family. Apply to H. MILLER, No. 194 Franklin-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—In 12th-st., near 2d-av., with modern improvements. A family without children preferred. Address Box No. 2,688, Post-office.

PART OF HOUSE TO LET.—Part of a new brown stone-front house, with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises at No. 67 East 20th-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—To a small family without children, the upper part of house No. 117 Henry-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The lower part of house No. 133 Monroe-st., to an American family, with reference.

RENT VERY LOW.—TO LET.—A desirable dwelling house, three stories and basement, in the south part of Brooklyn. A PIANO-FORTE would be taken in payment if desired. Address R. C., Daily Times Office.

ROOMS TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—In the Post-Office Building, No. 127 Fulton-st., near the City Hall, two front rooms, in third story, of the entire building. Inquire of RALPH MALBONE, in the office of the Cemetery of the Evergreens, in the second story, or of W. A. JOHNSON, Theological Seminary, New-York, 20th-st. and 9th-av.

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OFFICES TO LET.—Nos. 360 and 362 Broadway, over the Tabernacle Entrance, on the 2d and 3d floors, for offices and business purposes. Apply to PASTRIDGE & BEATTAY, No. 360 Broadway.

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TO DENTISTS AND OTHER GENTLEMEN.—The 2d floor and 3d story now and for some time occupied by Dr. J. G. Dodge. Also Physicians' office, and room for single gentleman. No. 29 Bond-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—A large two story and half brick house, with front and back stoop, eight rooms, No. 288 Union-st., Brooklyn, near Hamilton-av. Rent $300. Inquire of Mr. Ryan, corner of Union and Henry-sts., from 11 to 12½ or No. 128 Livingston-st., New-York, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET.—A first class dwelling, brown stone front, No. 141 (Bremen Terrace) West 23d-st., on the high ground between 6th and 7th-avs.; improvements complete, viz.: range, hot and cold water, bath-room, water closet, speaking tubes, dumb waiters, rich gas fixtures, &c. Inquire of WM. A. JAQUES, No. 241 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The handsome four-story English basement house, No. 39 West 31st-st. between 6th and 7th-avs. It has all the modern improvements, and is in a very respectable neighborhood. Rent $1,000. Apply to CHRIS. B. MORRISON, No. 30 West 23d-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The two-story house at the corner of 3d-av. and 127th-st., and fronting on the Harlem River, with a garden attached thereto. Croton water, &c. Apply on the premises, or to JOSEPH O. BROWN, No. 69 Nassau-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT HOBOKEN.—Several very desirable brick dwellings in different parts of the City, but all within 10 minutes' walk of the Ferry. Inquire of W. W. SHIPPEN, Agent, at the Land Office opposite the Ferry landing.

HOUSE TO LET.—In 23d-st., second house east of 6th-av., a commodious house, in good repair; eight lots of ground; 4 wh. gas. Bloomingdale water and 6th-av. Railroad route near. Inquire of E. VAN AKEN, No. 166 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—In 46th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., a convenient 3-story and basement brick house; has Croton water, bath-room and water closet. For particulars, apply in the store, No. 466 8th-av., between 31st and 32d-sts.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR THE SOUTH FERRY.—A genteel three-story house in Pearl-st., Brooklyn, between Hicks and Hamilton. Rent $350. Apply to D. H. NEVINS, No. 81 Merchants' Exchange.

HOUSE TO LET.—Three-story, with modern improvements, No. 11 West 27th-st., near 6th-av. Call as above, or at M. M. HARIS, No. 19 John-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The house No. 4 Stuyvesant-st., adjoining the Bakery, will be let for offices or a boarding house. Apply to MORTY FORMAN, No. 16 Bond-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE AND GARDEN TO LET.—At Passaic, 20 minutes to Jersey City by Erie Railroad, and 3 minutes' walk from Church, Post-Office and Hyler's Depot. Well adapted for a gentleman of business, the time of cars convenient. Rent moderate. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 307 Grand-st., between 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., or of W. J. BOGGS, No. 48 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—At New-Rochelle, delightfully situated between Adjoi and steamboat landing; house contains ten rooms, parlors have marble mantels; gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, water closet, speaking tubes, dumb waiters, rich gas fixtures, &c. Inquire of WM. A. JAQUES, No. 241 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—At the foot of 26th-st., East River, with several acres of ground, a garden, and a large stable. The house is spacious and suitable for a boarding house. Rent $600. Inquire of the undersigned immediately. Apply to R. JONES, No. 2 Nelson-place.

COUNTRY SEATS TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Two of the most desirable country seats for sale on easy terms. For particulars apply to AMBROSE A. NUMAN, Agents and Brokers, No. 107 Nassau-st., up stairs.

COTTAGE TO LET.—In the beautiful village of Cherrywille, L. I., half an hour's ride from New-York; a very pleasant cottage, containing 8 rooms, with 2 lots of ground. Rent $175 per annum. Apply to PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, No. 41 Liberty-st.

COTTAGE TO LET.—On the East River, at Ravenswood, L. I., two modern built cottages, 11 rooms each. Inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, at Ravenswood, or at his office, No. 40 Park-row, up stairs, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

HOTEL ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN TO LET.—An elegant and fashionable hotel, just finished, to let in the City of Brooklyn. Rent $1,000 per annum. The rent would be let by itself if desired. To an intelligent and active man it offers a fine opening. Inquire at No. 3 Broadway, of J. B. GLERITHWORTH.

MORRISANIA, MORRISANIA—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Cheap property and low rents. Families wishing to live out of the City, can be accommodated with houses and lots, at the low figure, by applying to JAMES L. FARSHALL, No. 32 Cedar-st., or Morrisania-sq., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., daily, or at his residence, Morrisania, from 4 to 6 P. M. Property at Morrisania bought and sold on commission.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET.—THE upper part of the building No. 103 Broadway, West side, two doors above Liberty-st., consisting of four superior, well lighted stores, 25 feet by 50 feet, which will be rented separately or altered into offices for a good tenant. One of the best locations in Broadway for any primary business. Immediate possession given if desired. For further particulars apply to W. WARD, No. 159 Broadway.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story marble-front house, No. 64 West 31st-st. (first house west of 6th-av.) will be let with or without the furniture on a good tenant. Immediate possession, if desired. Terms moderate. Apply to R. C. HALLIDAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—In Newport, pleasantly situated on the Hill. It contains six bedrooms and two parlors. Possession given June 1, or later if desired. For terms, &c., address SMITH CLIFT, Esq., No. 44 Nassau-st., New-York.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET.—To a small family, the second floor and front basement of a modern 2-story brick house, in a genteel location near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. Gas fixtures, marble mantels, &c., complete. Rent $300, which is very cheap for the premises. Address Box No. 1,816, N. Y. Post-office. No brokers.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET.—Of house No. 124 Sullivan-st., with or without basement, consisting of two large parlors and two bedrooms. Possession immediately. Inquire in the grocery store, next door, or of JOHN FOLEY, No. 121 Broadway.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET.—With front basement, of a modern three-story house, up town, with gas, bath, &c., to a small family. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 124 Broadway, up stairs.

SECOND STORY TO LET.—The second story of the Omoden two-story house No. 19 Vandewater-st., with privileges. None need apply but a very small and respectable family. Apply at No. 27 Gold-st.

A MANUFACTORY TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A large building on the corner of Madison-st. and Jackson-st., 50 by 84 feet, with two or five lofts; well lighted on all sides and from the top, will be leased or sold on the most reasonable terms. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 62 Nassau-st.

BASEMENT TO RENT.—In 13th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., suitable for a physician's or surveyor's office. A few rooms for a small genteel family, in the same house, with board in a private family. Best of references given and required. Inquire at No. 156 East Broadway.

BASEMENT TO LET.—Corner of Broadway and Barclay-st. 20 by 40. Inquire of SAMUEL HART & Co., No. 1 Barclay-st.

BASEMENT TO LET.—The basement and sub-cellar of store No. 24 Vesey-st., near Broadway. A very light and pleasant room, 25 by 60.

PART OF HOUSE TO LET.—From the 1st May next. The dwelling No. 47 Bleecker-st., corner of Varick, consisting of back basement and two cellars, five rooms on second floor, and three attic rooms, all of which will be put in good repair. Rent $300. Apply to J. B. ARCHER, No. 22 King-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The upper part of a two-story brick house, No. 75 Hudson-st., to a small family. Apply to H. MILLER, No. 194 Franklin-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—In 12th-st., near 2d-av., with modern improvements. A family without children preferred. Address Box No. 2,688, Post-office.

PART OF HOUSE TO LET.—Part of a new brown stone-front house, with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises at No. 67 East 20th-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—To a small family without children, the upper part of house No. 117 Henry-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The lower part of house No. 133 Monroe-st., to an American family, with reference.

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HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—The lower part of a modern built house, to be located between Canal-st. and 25th-st., and west side of Broadway. To be occupied by three adults—no servant. Rent moderate. Address Box No. 1,916, Post-Office. Or apply at No. 37 Hammersley-st., between 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SMALL HOUSE WANTED—THE WHOLE OR PART.—Located between Broadway and Hudson-st., not lower than Houston-st., nor higher than 11th-st. Address BOOKS, at this Office.

WANTED TO LEASE.—A building of from 60 to 100 feet long for manufacturing purposes, located in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn. A Rubber factory would be preferred. Address X. Y. Z., Times Office.

TO LET.

WORK-SHOPS TO LET.—Cheap, in the new building, No. 22 Duane-st., eighty feet from Chatham. Wide stairs, easy access to any of the floors, hoist-wheel, with every convenience for manufacturing purposes; good light front and rear, also side lights. The whole or any part can be had by applying to DANIEL SWEENY, No. 46 Chatham-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The five story brick house, No. 64 West 20th-st., with Croton water in every story. Well arranged for a genteel family. Not to be re let to family with small children. Apply, before 9 A. M., at No. 9 West 21st-st.

Also, a new Cottage at Fairmount, Westchester County, with half-acre of land, with plank sidewalk from depot to the house. Will be rented low to a good tenant. For particulars, apply at SOMMER'S grocery store, Fairmount, or as above. J. B. ARCHER, No. 22 King-st.

HOUSE ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET.—With 27 acres of land, location on South side of Island. The land runs to the beach, on which there is a bathing house; the bathing is good and safe. The house is old-fashioned, but large and in good repair; there are good out-houses, good garden, two wells of good water; the house is well shaded with trees; there is plenty of fruit of all kinds; the location is unsurpassed; it will be rented at a very low rent. For particulars apply at No. 52 Wall-st., 2d story, rear.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—Within three minutes' walk of the ferry, a few new first-class houses in River Terrace, with towers, ornamental fronts, and courtyards, commanding a beautiful view of the river and City of New-York; have all the modern improvements; inside gas and hot and cold water, &c., &c.; and will be let to private families of the highest respectability only. Board-house keepers need not apply. Inquire at the office, corner of Hudson and 2d-sts., Hoboken, of E. MARTIN.

HOUSE TO LET.—The new three-story house, No. 150 East 16th-st., nearly opposite St. George's (Dr. Tyng's) Church. It has the modern improvements, such as bath, range, Croton water, (hot and cold,) heated with hot air furnace and lighted with gas. It has a garden, and is beautifully finished throughout. It is in perfect order, having been fitted up expressly for the owner's use, who has continued in its occupancy up to the present time. Rent $1,000. Can be seen between 1 and 3 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—Situated on the banks and overlooking the Hudson River, an old-fashioned house, but convenient and comfortable, with abundance of fruit, grapevines, and an excellent garden, about midway between Yonkers and Hastings, convenient to two stations for Railroad and Steamboat. Rent $200 per annum. Inquire of J. G. WESTERFIELD, on the premises, or S. DINGEE, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., from 8 to 9 A. M., and 6 to 8 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE, AT ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—A commodious mansion-house, late the property of Philip Rickers, with extensive or little grounds, large farm abundance of fine fruit, good water, &c., on the premises. Access to New-York City almost hourly. Fit for a boarding-school. Inquire of W. W. NILES, Elizabethtown, or No. 347 Broadway.

HOUSE TO RENT OR LEASE.—A handsome three-story and basement house, elegantly furnished with rosewood furniture manufactured by C. A. Baudouine, and nearly new. Will not be rented for a boarding house. References required. Rent per annum $1,200. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 395 8th-av.; and daily at No. 115 Chambers-st., from 2 till

AUCTION SALES.

DUNCAN & ELLSWORTH,
AUCTIONEERS
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 34 Pine-st., under Bank of Commonwealth, office No. 5,
New-York.
DUNCAN & ELLSWORTH
will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks and Bonds, Ships, reserved Cargoes, Hardware, Fancy Goods, Stores, Furniture, Books, Paintings, &c.; and are ready to make all required advances.
LOANS ON STOCKS, &c., NEGOTIATED.
A PUBLIC REGISTER IS KEPT OF HOUSES, LANDS, LOTS AND FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FREE OF CHARGE FOR ENTRY.
JAMES F. DUNCAN,
WILLIAM M. ELLSWORTH.

J. F. DUNCAN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTENSIVE SALE OF HARDWARE, by DUNCAN & ELLSWORTH.—J. F. D. will sell on MONDAY, 9th inst., at the usual place, the contents of a Hardware store, No. 85 Avenue D, the stock in all cases and of the best quality, consisting of ship-carpenters' and mechanics' tools, Page's pumps, axes, saws, hinges, locks and screws, table and pocket cutlery, Britannia ware, wood and tinware, and many other articles.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

INDEPENDENT SALE OF VALUABLE WORKS OF ART, COSTLY STATUARY, FURNITURE, WINE, &C.—Belonging to the late AMAPE STORE, Esq., recently deceased, by him during his travels in Europe. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, 4th, and THURSDAY, 5th of April, at 10 o'clock A. M., each day, at the late residence of Amaph Store, Esq., No. 7 Bond-st., near Broadway, the above valuable collection, consisting of a variety of the most superb works of art, costly paintings, engravings, superb and rare marble statuary, Bronzes, Vases, Lamps, Candelabras, Clocks, Mosaics, Pietra Dura, Porcelain, Sevres, Dresden, Chelsea, Worcester, Wedgwood, Delft, Sèvres and Japan ware, rich Bohemian glass, Venetian glass, Parian, Carrara, Italian, Egyptian, Etruscan, Grecian, Roman, Gothic, Chinese, Japan, Sèv

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Board of Missions.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions was held in the Trust House on Monday afternoon. DAVID HOAGLEY, Esq., president, and Rev. A. A. WOOD, in the absence of the regular Secretary, read the monthly statements.

The accounts from the different foreign missionary stations were represented to be quite satisfactory. From Constantinople, Mr. EVERETT reports an increasing demand for evangelical books. "Orders are constantly coming from all parts of Turkey," he says, "and we never have a dispatch of one and packet off deck; six or eight boxes of books at a time, thinking that there will be a little respite, than others arrive. In fact, we have no cessation of this kind of labor. There are now two boxes of books ready for Diarbekir, one for Arabkir, one for Cesarea, one for Aintab, one for the pilgrims at Jerusalem; and this is not an uncommon thing. More than 20 boxes have been sent to Arabkir within a year and a half." The London Religious Tract Society have kindly given £50 to aid in the distribution of works in the Armenian and Armeno-Turkish languages.

Dr. JAWETT, who recently traveled from Tokat to Cesarea, taking Sivas, speaks encouragingly of the prospects of the brethren at Cesarea and its numerous villages. He says increased access to the people is enjoyed. The attendance upon the Sabbath worship and at other meetings is becoming more numerous; and the day-school, a very important auxiliary in the progress of the work, has an increasing number of scholars.

Dr. JAWETT spent three days at Sivas, one of which was the Sabbath. He mentions some interesting facts in regard to the missionary work in that city. The brethren there were full of joy on learning that Messrs. PARSONS and GOODWIN had actually arrived in the country, and in a few months would be able to begin their labors with them.

In respect to Tokat, his own station, Dr. JAWETT writes in a hopeful strain. He says: "The young men who have come here to receive theological instruction are not waiting for their course of study to be completed before they begin active labor in the cause of their Master. Hardly a day passes without their holding religious conversation with those who are strangers to evangelical religion."

Mr. MANAN wrote from Mosul on the 13th of January, describing the devices of the Romish and Protestantism in that city. One of their plans was to "lay up" the friends of the mission, and so restore them to their old sects, leaving the brethren nothing to perform.

From Bombay the news of the death of Mr. HUME has been received. Rev. D. O. ALLEN, D. D., who has labored for many years at Bombay, has been informed by Mrs. HUME that her husband died on the 29th of November, at sea, in sight of the African coast, just one week before she arrived at Cape Town. The death of Mr. HUME is a great loss not only to the Mahratta Mission, but to the Missionary cause. It is ever sixteen years since Mr. and Mrs. H. embarked for Bombay, and he never left his missionary work on account of health, or any cause, till he lately embarked for Cape Town.

The accounts from Ascension Island are mainly in reference to the dreadful ravages of the small-pox in that place.

Taken as a whole, the prospects and progress of the mission cause are gratifying to all interested in its success.

Meeting of the Historical Society.

The usual monthly meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held on Tuesday evening in the small chapel of the New-York University. The attendance was more than usually large—Hon. LUTHER M. BRADISH, President of the Society, in the Chair. Some communications were read by Rev. S. OSGOOD, from honorary and resident members, as connected with his report as Secretary of Domestic Correspondence. The Treasurer stated that there was no report of importance to make, further than that the bills recently paid had nearly exhausted their finances, and hoped that members would promptly send in their dues. The Librarian reported several valuable donations from various quarters; among other works, the folio pamphlet of the proceedings of the General Court Martial, held at Brunswick, N. J., by order of His Excellency General WASHINGTON, on General LEE, July 4, 1778—was presented by JOSEPH P. PISSON. A letter from the ex-Recording Secretary, at Paris, requesting to be furnished with a paper embodying the workings of the Society, to be presented to M. GUIZOT, was referred to Messrs. BANCROFT, BRODHEAD and HAWES, to furnish such a document.

The Chairman said that the Society would be indebted to Dr. ROBINSON for the paper of the evening.

Dr. ROBINSON said that the paper he would read was an extract from his work on "Palestine," which he was engaged in preparing, and comprised a historical notice of Capernaum, the site of which is a much vexed question. It is situated on the sea of Tiberius, which lies in a basin or kettle—from 400 to 500 feet below the table land on the east and west. The general scenery is tame and not picturesque,—very different from the stern and gloomy grandeur on the shores of the Dead Sea. The paper opened with a description of the author's journey in Palestine in 1852, commencing with the party breaking up their encampment at Irbid, on the southwest of the Lake of Tiberius, celebrated for its caverns, by JOSEPHUS. Thence they proceeded to the round fountains, situate on the borders of the plain of Gennesareth, the scenery around which was of a highly pleasing character. The ruins of Telhoum and Corazo were then visited, the former of which has for ages formed a subject of very serious conjecture as to their original object, but the most reasonable supposition is that they are the remains of a Jewish Synagogue of more extent and grandeur than any before met with.

The site of Capernaum he stated to be most probably at the upper extremity of the Plain of Gennesareth, which was a well-known and definite tract. This fact he established upon the testimony of the New Testament, JOSEPHUS and Dr. WILSON. Capernaum and Bethsaida were situated close to each other on the western border of the Lake—and Jesus, after the multiplication of the loaves and fishes, which occurred on the northeastern extremity of the Lake, proceeded in a boat to the opposite city of Bethsaida, according to Matthew—or Capernaum according to St. Mark, both being in the tract of Gennesareth. Other writers and authorities fix the site of Capernaum at Telhoum, but not with so much evidence, as at Telhoum there is no fountain, which is so much spoken of in Scripture and by JOSEPHUS as being near the city of Capernaum. This was also established by the account of SR. WILLIBALD, who in his narrative states that he went from Magdala through Capernaum to Bethsaida, in his visit to Palestine in the Eighth Century. BUCCARDUS also fixes the site of the city in Gennesareth. Down to the Seventeenth Century the site of Capernaum was uniformly set down as above noted by all intelligent travelers, and it was only at the end of that period that any attempt was made to transfer it to Telhoum from Carminia. Having thus fixed and established the site of Capernaum, the ruins of the three lost cities, Capernaum, Corkse and Bethsaida, are fixed in the tract of Gennesareth, on the western borders of the Sea of Tiberius.

At the conclusion of the paper the usual vote of thanks was moved to Dr. ROBINSON.

Mr. MOORE then announced that the copies of Hon. GEO. BANCROFT's address were ready for members.

The meeting on motion adjourned.

New-York Horticultural Society.

The New-York Horticultural Society held its regular monthly meeting on Monday evening; WASHINGTON G. HUNT in the Chair. The Library Committee acknowledged the receipt from THOMAS HOGG, of a copy of the "Proceedings of the Third Session of the American Pomological Society, and Fifth Meeting of this National Association, held in the City of Boston," in September, 1854. The thanks of the Society were tendered to Mr. HOGG for his donation.

Mr. W. G. HUNT informed the Society that he had received a quantity of valuable foreign seeds from the United States Patent-office, through Hon. FRANCIS B. CUTTING, and that the same would be distributed to the members of the Society, at such time and place as might be determined on.

On motion of Mr. P. B. MEAD, it was resolved that when the Society adjourn, it be to Monday evening next, at Clinton Hall, for the purpose of distributing the seeds aforesaid.

The thanks of the Society were, on motion of Mr. CHEGNEY, tendered to Mr. CUTTING, for his valuable seeds, to be distributed in furthering the cause of Horticulture.

At the suggestion of Mr. HOGG, the Secretary was instructed to constitute the indebtedness of the Society to the members by award of premiums, and to propose, as soon as possible, some plan whereby the same might be liquidated.

The exhibition table of the Society was adorned with a very fine collection of cut flowers, of various descriptions. The Flower Committee recommended an award of diplomas for some of the best and rarest of the collection.

Judge McAllister on route to California.

Judge McALLISTER, of Georgia, recently appointed by President PIERCE as Justice of the United States Circuit Court for the District of California, has been sojourning in this City for some days past, awaiting the sailing of the California steamer. Judge McALLISTER is a distinguished lawyer; held the position of United States District Attorney in Georgia from 1837 to 1844, and has been noted in the Legislature of that State. During his visit in this City, since his late appointment, he has received marked attentions from the Bench and Bar.

We copy from the *Georgian* the following notice of the public services of Judge McALLISTER:

The recent appointment of this gentleman by President Pierce, as Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of California, has been hailed with satisfaction by the people of this State, without distinction of party. Few men have been more identified with the history or progress of any State within the last twenty years than he has been with that of Georgia.

Appointed U. S. District Attorney for the District of Georgia from the year 1837 to 1844, Mr. McALLISTER was U. S. District Attorney for the District of Georgia from the year 1837 to 1844.

In the latter year, the political tempest growing out of the Nullification crusade, divided the people of Georgia. Mr. M. took ground against the Nullifiers, and was the author of the resolutions adopted by a meeting of the people of Savannah, embodying the principles of the Union and State Rights party of Chatham County, and which afterwards became the platform of the Union party of this State.

In the same year he was elected as the Representative of Chatham County in the State Senate, and he continued to represent that County in that branch of the Legislature in 1836, '37 and '38.

It was not only as a leader of a party, or as a powerful debater, that McALLISTER was distinguished. In his legislative career, he is identified with measures distinct from party. By his efforts, mainly, was the amendment made to the Constitution of the State of Georgia, establishing a Supreme Court for the correction of error.

The great State Railroad, which now unites the waters of the Tennessee and the Savannah, found in him an early and constant friend. The seaboard and the mountain fought side by side.

In 1832, Mr. McALLISTER delivered the centennial address commemorative of the landing of OGLETHORPE and his associates on our shores; and in 1840, at the request of the Central Democratic Committee of the State he addressed the Convention of the State Democracy assembled at the seat of Government that year.

Subsequently his political friends, in his absence, being in a minority, used his name for Senator in opposition to that of Hon. JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN, in the vain hope that the high estimation in which he was held might prevail against numbers.

The Muse and the Mayor.

All manner of things in the shape of compliments pour in upon the Mayor. That he is immortalized in rhyme, the following, "respectfully" dedicated to him by "Lord BYRON'S SISTER," will prove:

TO HON. FERNANDO WOOD, MAYOR.

Now, honored Sir, I do declare
It is a burning shame,
That in a crowd men talk so loud,
And take your name in vain.

I've oft been told that *Wood* adorns
Our "glorious town" with great reforms;
Your name is called at every street,
No matter who we chance to meet.

They tell us gamblers stand aghast,
Because their prospects you do blast;
Bummies tremble in their shoes,
And on Sundays get the "blues."

Men leave their wives, the story's dark,
They soon return and "toe the mark,"
But for thy voice away they'd run
To California or Oregon.

"Sweeping machines" do take the place
Of "Pats and Mickies," to their disgrace;
"Mock mentionseers" have gained attention—
Strangers are swindled by their pretension.

Placards were good—but to succeed,
Strike at the root and kill the weed;
Mayor KINGSLAND did the best he could,
But 'twas the cure for Mister Wood.

The "Complaint Book" too, is a great friend,
As through its use our evils mend;
Keep up the cry: "Reform, reform,"
Until the "battle's fought and won."

Other acts now I could state,
But will not, lest you'd think I prate;
Enough to say you've done us good—
Our best, our own FERNANDO WOOD!

Go on, say we, but "draw it mild,"
"Spare the rod, you spoil the child;"
Continue as you have begun,
And perfect we will soon become.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen adopted a resolution, at their meeting last evening against the peddling or sale of unsound meats, provisions or unhealthy matter in any portion of the City. A report from the Committee on Lands and Places was made in relation to the Central Park, and they asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution for a curtailment of the present dimension. The resolutions from the Board of Aldermen repealing all grants, licenses, rights or privileges heretofore made by the Corporation to lay rails in Broadway, and of which the construction has not already commenced, were not concurred in, 19 ayes, 31 nays. Several of the members who voted in the negative explained their votes by saying they had not had time to understand the subject.

☞ The new steamer *Commonwealth* was thrown open to a throng of visitors last evening. She will be placed on the Norwich and Worcester line to Boston to-day. The appointments of the *Commonwealth* are of a superior order. The furniture of the saloons is peculiarly rich and chaste. No pains have been spared to render this the most notable craft on the Sound.

☞ The Board of Education met last evening, and held a long session. A communication was received from Mr. RANDALL, City Superintendent, calling attention, among other matters, to the question of grades of teachers, &c.

☞ The Female Missionary Society held a meeting last evening in the Jane-street Methodist Church, Bishop BARES presiding. Officers were elected for the ensuing year. Dr. BETTELHEIM made an address.

☞ The Northwestern Dispensary treated 974 patients in March. Prescriptions put up, 2,238. The Demilt Dispensary, in the same period, had 1,873 patients, and dispensed 3,051 prescriptions.

☞ HORACE GREELEY lectures before the Mechanics' Institute this evening, on Education. Mr. PLINY MILES discourses of the History of the Post-Office, before the Geographical and Statistical Society.

☞ The Crystal Palace advertises to-day that it is still open, with a grand exhibition of wonders and masterpieces of art.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 22 to 31.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 51, 52, 80, 92, 110.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Nos. 1344, 389, 82, 711, 1636, 1775 to 1784.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 90, 1122, 130, 179, 180, 182, 185, 186, 187, 190, 193, 196 to 229, 231 to 232.

COMMON PLEAS, PART 1—Nos. 79, 416, 447, 447½, 449 to 454, 456 to 458, 460, 461. PART 2—Nos. 2, 47, 66, 346, 373, 377, 381, 382, 395, 396, 399, 401, 444, 445, 446.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—APRIL 2.

Before Judge Betts.

To-day was the first day of the regular Term of this Court; but as the case of ROSS WINANS *vs.* The Harlem Railroad Company is still undecided, the regular business of the Term could not be taken up. Judge BETTS announced that the calendar would not be called until this day two weeks, by which time he hoped this case would be finished, and that all motions and notices for to-day should lie over until that day, without prejudice.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—APRIL 4.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart.

The business of this Court commenced yesterday with the empanneling of nine additional Grand Jurors. Their names are as follows:

James O. Arrowsmith,	Howell Heppock,
Elisha Bloomer,	Joseph Leggett,
Sylvester Cahill,	George W. Platt,
Duncan F. Curry,	William A. Thomson,
	Henry S. Terbell.

CHARGE OF PETIT LARCENY—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Four persons, Germans, were tried for petit larceny. Their names were Nicholas Mullet, Deitzch Lewis, Charles Kramer and Rebecca Kramer, his wife. They were charged with stealing a table-cloth and some small articles of clothing from James R. Walter, Jr. The value of these articles was estimated by the defendant at $7. One item in the enumerated list was a pair of drawers, mended with an old pair of stockings, which once made comfortable the feet of Mr. Walter's brother. Mr. Walter resided at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue. Mr. Walter missed the goods. Mr. Walter—from what cause did not appear—was moved to search the house in the neighborhood, occupied by the prisoners and several other families. Mr. Walter found his table-cloth on the premises, found his drawers, mended with his brother's old pair of stockings—found, also, the other missing articles. The woman Rebecca was cooking mutton chops on a stove in a rear apartment, and while inhaling the savory smell, Mr. Walter found a portion of the articles, including the drawers mended with his brother's old stockings, hanging on a line.

The Jury did not take the same view of the case that Mr. Walter did, and acquitted the four defendants.

A SHIRT RECOMMENDED BY HER ROOTS AND EXTRAINS.

Nicholas Mullet, discharged in the above case, was not allowed to leave the Court. The District Attorney claimed him for another indictment. Daniel Devlin owns a stable in One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue. On the 20th of February, he owned also, a beautiful young heifer, and on the 21st of that month he did not own her. In a dead, dark hour of the night she had been stolen. All that he afterwards saw of her, were her flayed hoofs and three of her heads. He identified her by her hoofs. One was darker colored than the others, and the head, though without the skin, was just the size that the head of such a heifer should have been. Moreover, she had "lost her footstone" in the gravel of his yard; and, doing the hoofs into the tracks, he found they certainly to correspond. The market price of said heifer might not have been large, but he kept her for milch purposes, and for the production of a beautiful bovine race. Consequently, he valued her at $35.

The police officer who found the carcass, identified the animal from the quality of hoofs, which he saw on the defendant's premises, and which were just the quantity that such a heifer might to have probably parted. He was not experienced, either in leather or materials, but he had his own opinion about the matter. He further believed that the defendant stole cattle for a living.

The Jury found Mullet guilty of petit larceny, and Judge STUART sent him to the Island for six months, that he might there reflect on the sinfulness of his affection for other people's heifers.

A RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS.

Henry Meyers, a German, was tried for receiving stolen goods. The goods were three tubs of butter. Meyers kept a grocery at No. 46 Thomas-street, and dealt in butter. The tubs were stolen from Mr. Randel Williams, No. 356 Fulton-street, on the evening of February 4.

A colored boy, named William Thompson, was placed on the stand as a witness, and deposed that he was one of the four thieves who stole the property; his companions in the crime were colored boys; they each seized a tub and departed, as with seven league boots; but he (witness) was caught; the other boys were not caught; he was now in prison, on the charge of stealing the butter; Meyers had previously told him and the other boys that he would buy whatever they could steal; he paid 62½ a tub for the butter.

Several witnesses were examined for the defence. They deposed that two colored boys came to Meyers' store on the night of February 4, and asked permission to leave three tubs of butter there for the night, alleging as a reason that they had lost the direction of the person with whom the butter was to be left.

A policeman testified that some months before, Meyers had a similar trick played on him, and that, believing the goods to be stolen, he had given information to the police, refusing to make his store the receptacle of stolen goods.

Another witness deposed, for the prosecution, that Meyers had destroyed the tops of the tubs of the butter, (left in his keeping for the night,) and had also removed from them the peculiar marks by which they could be recognized.

The Jury had not agreed on their verdict at a late hour.

[Advertisement.]

GOODWIN & CORT'S PERFECT KITCHEN RANGE.—An excellent Cooking Range, indispensable to a complete house. G. & C. invite the attention of plumbers builders, hotel-keepers, and private families, to their improved water back Range. This perfect Range has no equal in expeditious, convenient and economic cooking. An inspection will satisfy the best judges of its very superior merits, and very reasonable prices.

G. & C. have also perfected a unique Summer Range, intended especially for private families. Its beauty of design, compact form, many culinary conveniences, facility of ignition, great saving of fuel, and small cost, commend it as the most useful and economical range ever devised for the comfort and convenience of housekeepers during the Summer season.

N. B.—Citizens intending to reside in the country during the Summer months, will find this range eminently adapted to their wants.

GOODWIN & CORT,
Designers, Manufacturers and Dealers in Ranges, Stoves, &c., No. 236 Water-street, corner Peck-slip, New-York.
NICHOLAS L. CORT,
CHARLES GOODWIN.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.—This truly extraordinary remedy is so invigorating that a few doses will immediately renovate the system, imparting as it were new life, strength and energy to those suffering from declining health. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

WHEN DOCTORS AGREE WHO SHALL DARE DISPUTE.—Allopathic, Homœopathic and Hydropathic, one and all, agree in recommending the comfort-imparting and health promoting.

STOCKING-KNIT UNDER-GARMENTS.

Imported and Manufactured by
JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

TO OUR CUSTOMERS IN NEW-YORK CITY.—In obedience to a custom originating with our firm of introducing QUARTERLY new and original patterns for *Gentlemen's Hats*, we beg to announce those for April 1855, as the most finished production of ART HATTING ever presented for public acceptance and approval.

LEARY & CO., Astor House Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 BROADWAY—The largest in the world. Photographs and Daguerreotypes in every style. Gallery, dressing and operating rooms on the same floor. The finest collection of portraits in America. Strangers in New-York are respectfully invited to pay it a visit.

[Advertisement.]

☞ COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS for $6, $8, $10, $15 and $20, in a style superior to any others made in this country. Cabinet and Life sizes, plain and colored. Copies by this process. BRADY, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-st.—See under head of Paints.

The Late Elisha L. Abbott.

From the New-York Recorder and Register, April 4.

When in the course of the proceedings of the late meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Missionary Union, it was adjudged necessary to disturb the grave of ELISHA L. ABBOTT, in order to elucidate the troublesome question of the Maulmain Councils, there were hearts which shrank from the task as from a profane service. A movement was made to avert it, but it failed, and as the business went on the cloud grew darker over the dead man's memory. Documents were read charging him with the gravest delinquencies, in terms which were aggravated by the very fact that they were not specific. In one instance the misdeeds of another individual, cited by way of illustration, were exaggerated far beyond the realities of the case—had as the realities were—and then the name of poor ABBOTT was brought into such connection with this reference, as to leave the impression that this was *his* character, and these *his* crimes! In another, some unexplained offense was left under the shadow of a date, so often referred to as to gather around it a sort of mystery, and to suggest some crime which might not be mentioned more particularly in a public assembly. And the next day lightning and steam and wind scattered the record of these doings over the world, in the shape of "startling developments" of missionary immorality!

Those were those present who know, indeed, that these clouds would be lifted—who possessed information which would restore the lustre of a tarnished name. We have always regretted that this very time was not made the occasion for those explanations. How many hearts would have found instant relief! How different would have been the impressions conveyed by the press to the broad world! When they were given two days afterwards, few comparatively were present; it was at a late hour of the evening, and before the most affecting portions came, the reporters had generally left. Those who were present will not forget the scene. The strongest bowed their heads and wept like children, and the dying prayer of ABBOTT, repeated by one who heard it, seemed the fitting conclusion of the solemn hour which had removed dishonor from his grave. In this service for the dead, there was perfect unison of feeling. Men of the most opposite views on other questions fully harmonized on this—with no disposition to conceal or justify the real faults of the departed brother—lamenting these with sincere sorrow—but protesting against exaggerations, false coloring, and the fabrications even of mere suspicion and inference.

It will be remembered that in 1845, ABBOTT came home from Burmah, broken down in health and with every appearance of sinking fast to his grave with consumption. A chivalric, generous, earnest spirit, consecrated to Christ and to missions, still, however, animated his shattered frame—and the cry from the jungles for his return, from hundreds, if not thousands of Karens, waiting to be gathered into churches—called him back to his work, shadow as he was. He went overland that he might reach the field of his labors in the briefest space; and to have heard this he had been buried in the deep, or amid the sands of the desert, before reaching his destination, would have been no surprise to those who witnessed his departure. He survived the journey to behold new triumphs of grace among the heathen, and to see his own declining days overhung with clouds, dark and dreadful except at the one point where a fringe of gold revealed the portal of immortality. He kept his eye on that, and welcomed the hour which gave him deliverance from sin, from persecution and from sorrow.

It is necessary to recall some of the events of that period. About the year 1847 Mr. ABBOTT dined with a medical gentleman connected with the British service, who was likewise Mr. A.'s own physician. This gentleman had a quarrel with another officer, who was a friend of Mr. ABBOTT. The physician, desiring to possess himself of what Mr. A. might be supposed to know of his enemy's feelings and designs, took occasion, as a physician, to explain and urge upon the unsuspecting missionary the importance of using wine as a tonic, and proceeded to give him such, believed to have been *drugged*, as emboldened him for his (the physician's) purpose. This was one instance of Mr. ABBOTT's intemperance. Another one was related to Rev. Drs. FROST and GRAHAM by the lady who was unwittingly the occasion of it. These gentlemen met the lady on shipboard—she was an intelligent and pious lady, the wife of an English officer. Mr. ABBOTT, she said, had dined at her house. He was in feeble health, and had drunk a glass of wine with her at the table. Afterwards punch was brought. It was offered to Mr. ABBOTT, but he declined it. The question having arisen as to what it was, she urged him to taste it, which he did. Though the quantity was small, it had the effect, undoubtedly owing to his physical condition, was immediately dreadful. She knew that he took no more of it than she did, and that she never dreamed of intoxication on the occasion. It was the testimony of the lady on this point, and the testimony of the other instance above referred to—that so much as poor ABBOTT was conscious of when had recalled him, he was overwhelmed with humiliation and shame; and went personally to all who were present, and confessed how he had dishonored himself as a man, a Christian and a Missionary, and implored their forgiveness. Such was the "drunkenness" of ELISHA L. ABBOTT, proved before the Maulmain Council. Better that he had been a martyr than to have used wine medicinally with such effects; better to have died than to have brought dishonor on Missionary character; but surely mercy may reach such a calamity, and honor itself by restoring such a penitent to favor and confidence. But alas! his Missionary brother could not, would not forgive, till some two years after, when on the intervention of other brethren, forgiveness was extended, and the sun lapses were supposed to be buried forever.

They slept till 1852. Meanwhile Mr. ABBOTT had resided in Maulmain for a year and a half, and being a widower, with none of his family in Burmah, he had boarded during this period with different missionary families in that city. He had now, however, left Maulmain, and was, if we rightly recollect, again in Bassein. At this juncture, three missionaries, meeting in Rangoon, regarded themselves as called to the work of arraigning Mr. ABBOTT's character and life. Setting forth a series of charges against him, they declared their disfellowship of him, and sent copies of their doings to Mr. A., to the missionaries at Maulmain, and to the Executive Committee at Boston. These charges involved the cases of intoxication mentioned above, and the charge of intemperate habits during his residence in Maulmain—a charge instantly disproved by the voluntary testimony of the missionary families in that city, with whom he had made his home, who were surprised that such a charge should be made, and who asserted the Executive Committee both of the groundlessness of the accusation, and of their confidence in Mr. A. as a Christian and missionary. In those charges, likewise, was embraced an allusion affecting Mr. A.'s purity of life in an occurrence which happened before he became a missionary—an allegation unsustained by evidence, and met with flat denial. There were other charges of less turpitude, but they were as unsupported and unsalled for.

It was this testimony, pro and con., which reached the Executive Committee just after the deputation had left for Burmah, and which led the Committee, very properly, to send the documents directly back for an investigation by the Deputation on the ground. To make this investigation, the first Maulmain Council was called, composed of the large number of Burman Missionaries then assembled in that city, and the facts were found as given above. The infirmities Mr. A. had exhibited were deeply regretted by the world, and he was found both wrongfully charged and followed with a spirit of personal hostility which could have no justification in a plea for the purity of the Christian name.

Unhappily, since the charges were made, Mr. ABBOTT had furnished new occasion for reproaches. In 1852, when these proceedings were commenced, he was sinking rapidly towards the grave. When the news of the charges reached him, he made a despairing exclamation and then sunk away into great depression, and in this physical and mental state, the wine which he took as a tonic, prolonged the unhappy paroxysms of intoxication. He immediately embarked for America to die. He knew the sad tale which had preceded, and dreadful forebodings cast their shadows over him. The surgeon, a pious Westeyan, insisted that he must take wine medicinally, and furnished it from his own stores. He went on board the ship feeble and depressed; again the wine he took had the same effect—effects, it is believed, in both cases attributable, not to the quantity he took, but to the fact of his enfeebled and depressed physical condition. These were new chapters in the sad history—the sorrow of his friends, and the ready occasion of reproach to those who had been his accusers.

He pursued the melancholy journey homeward. The mail overland brought affecting pieces from friends that he might be kindly received, and a letter from Mrs. BRIGHT, in response to these pleas, met him at London, inviting him to proceed immediately to Dr. BRIGHT's house on his reaching America. There he found a home—a warm welcome, and friendly hearts. "Tell us all," said Dr. BRIGHT, "we are old friends; we know you will tell us truly, and we wish to know everything." The sorrow-stricken man proceeded as his strength allowed, and so dreadful was his anguish that his groans might have been heard across the street. His listeners on that occasion are unable to repeat the story of that night's scenes, without the deepest emotion.

How could he go into the interior and meet the friends of earlier years, and his own children? The charges against him had been widely circulated through private letters, and exaggerated according to the usual law of flying rumors. He desired advice, and at his suggestion a few brethren, of whom the writer of this was one, were called together at Boston. All the documents in the case, then at command, were examined, and Mr. ABBOTT was invited to a seat among his brethren. It is said that in his youth his person was uncommonly fine, his spirits animated, and his bearing noble. Now he was pale and wan. His clothes hung loosely upon a thin and bending frame, his countenance was worn and dejected, and he with difficulty rallied for the painful occasion. He had nothing to conceal—he went through the recital, as well as he was able, taking upon himself more of blameworthiness and reproach, than his auditors could find it in their hearts to award, and mourning that such shades should have fallen upon his life and influence. The brethren present were deeply moved by his narrative, and united in a representation of their views of his case, which he was to bear with him to the interior.

Thither he went, and there, surrounded by the amenities of Christian friendship and affection, his life wore slowly away. The doings of the Maulmain Council arrived at length, and the Executive Committee, acting upon its results, sent him a letter mingling admonitions with charity and sympathy—faithful to the proper purity of missionary character and life, and merciful to human frailty. It was a cup of chastening and of solace. He received it in the spirit of meekness and gratitude. And so he died. The love of missions was the last earthly interest which possessed his heart. Among the boldest, most earnest and faithful preachers to the Karens, God had permitted him to gather there great harvests of souls. The Gospel which he had dispensed to others was now the comfort of his own heart as an unworthy sinner. "My strength is failing," said he; "I thought a few moments ago I could hold on no longer." The family were summoned, and he engaged in prayer: "O thou great Jehovah! Triune God—Father, Son and Holy Ghost! Thou art righteous, just and merciful." Commending then to God, his children and other friends, he proceeds: "O Jesus, I am a sinner. I have been a sinner through life. In thy righteousness I trust. I have none. In thy atonement, precious Jesus! I trust—thy great atonement—precious atonement—that can save me, a great sinner. Jesus! thou hast been good to me all along through life. Thou wilt not forsake me now. Thou art precious, Jesus, to my soul—precious Jesus! Precious—precious—Jesus—Jesus—Jesus!"—"and," says the narrator of the scene, "the name of 'Jesus' died away on his lips, like the last vibrations of the chord on the harp of sweetest melody."

"I deny," said Professor HOTCHKISS, "that there was *vice of character* in such a man"—and that verdict of Christian friendship we believe will be the verdict of the world.

MARRIED.

In this City, at Calvary Church, on Tuesday, April 3, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, Gideon F. GOTT to AUGUSTA, daughter of J. S. Bonners, all of this City.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, March 26, by Rev. D. J. Patterson, Mr. FREDERICK C. DEEE and M ss ELIZABETH SPROWL. Also, on Tuesday, April 3, Mr. WILLIAM A. BERKERY and Miss ELIZABETH B. CHAMBERS.

At Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday evening, April 3, by Rev. Vandervoort Bruce, HENRY J. HOFFER to MARGARET S. MOUNT, both of Hoboken.

In San Francisco, Cal., by Rev. Mr. Williamson, CHARLES GRAY, Jr., of Gubernville, Sierra County, to Miss ELIZABETH C. SAWYER, of Providence, R. I.

DIED.

In this City, on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 3, at his residence, 14 Gramercy-park, THOMAS W. PERRY, Esq.

His friends, and those of his brother, T. Dwight Porter, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Church on Washington-square, (Dr. Hutton's,) on Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 2, of paralysis, ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, in the 72d year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 11 o'clock A. M., this day, (Thursday) from her late residence, No. 124 Sullivan-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 4, CHARLES HENRY, infant son of Clayton P. and Elizabeth S. Shoardes, aged 10 months and 10 days.

Her friends and the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from their residence, No 180 Orchard-st.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 4, GEORGE MCINTYRE ROSS, son of William S. and Charlotte Ross, aged 5 months and 25 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 345 2d-st. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, April 4, ELLA VIRGINIA, youngest daughter of Edward Crolius, aged 6 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from No 69 Henry-st.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 3, ADA AUGUSTA, daughter of Adam and Nancy Smith, aged 14 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her father, Union-st., between Henry and Clinton, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 4, of consumption, SAMUEL B. DOWNARD.

The funeral will take place from the 1st Baptist Church, Nassau-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. His friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, April 4, MARIA, eldest daughter of Robert G. and Maria Johnston.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from their residence, No. 261 South 6th-st.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, April 3, after severe suffering, EMMA LOUISA, infant daughter of Charles F. A. and Louisa A. HINRICHS, aged 14 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 265 Henry-st., South Brooklyn.

In Sacramento, Cal., on Saturday, March 3, E. M. LYNDE, wife of Wm. C. Lynde, aged 28 years, formerly of Rockford, Ill.

In Placerville, Cal., on Monday, Feb. 26, SIMON WYCK, late of Westmoreland County, Pa.

In Placerville, Cal., on Tuesday, Feb. 27, M. LURLOW, of Madison County, N. Y.

At Martinez, Cal., on Sunday, Feb. 18, of consumption, CLEMENTINE B. FALLS, wife of Capt. O. Falls, and daughter of Capt. E. Webb, of Thomaston, Me., aged 22 years.

At Alameda, Cal., on Thursday, Feb. 22, at the residence of Mr. Hamlin, Mrs RENECCA RIDE, formerly of Galena, Ill., aged 64 years.

In this City, on Tuesday, April 3, STUART F. RANDOLPH, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 182 Hudson-st., on Thursday, at 4½ o'clock, P. M. Funeral service at St. John's Chapel.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, April 4.

$1,000 Ohio 6s, '75	100	100	Cin. Coal Co.	18	100
1,100 Ill. Internal Impt.	64	100	do		111
3,000 Indiana State 5s	84½	100	do		111
42,616 Virginia 6s	97	100	do	5m	111
1,000 Price Ck Rlwy. Bds.	101	100	do		111
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	77	100	do		111
16 do	72	100	do		111
6,000 do	72½	10	N. Y. Central R. R.		72
1,000 do	72	100	do	30d	72½
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	72	50	do		72
4,000 N. Y. C. R. R. Bs	92	50	do	10d	72
7,000 N. Y. Cen. Pa. Bs	100½	50	Harlem Preferred		28
500 do	100	200	Erie Railroad	8d	29
1,000 do	100½	100	do		29
2,000 T. H. and Alton Rs	77	100	do		29
800 C. & Toledo Div. Bs	71½	50	do		29
500 do	71	100	do	15	29
5 Bank New-York	277	100	do	30d	29
20 Mechanics' Bank	117½	100	do	30d	29
21 Bank of America	115	50	do	30d	29
25 Bk. State N. Y.	102	100	do	5s	29
10 Nassau Bank	102	100	do		29
11 Continental Bank	104½	100	do	5d	29
10 Commonwealth Bank	80	100	Harlem Railroad	5s	28
100 Canton Co.	27½	50	do		28½
100 do	27	100	Reading Railroad	60s	94
200 do	26½	50	do		94
200 do	26½	200	do	30d	94
50 Nic. Transit Co.	16	100	do	30d	94
100 do	16½	50	do